The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Arrival of More Troops at Washington.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

A Proclamation by Governor Letcher, Calling for More Volunteers.

Reported Intention to Evacuate Harper's Ferry.

Opening of Passenger Travel Through Maryland.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION OF GEN. BUTLER

How the Rebels Propose to Take Fort Pickens.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Great Union Victory in Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6.

The last twenty-four hours have thoroughly contradicted the announcement of your cotemporaries, that troops were already ordered to occupy Alexandria. Like many other stories, sent from here in these exciting times, it had no basis save idle rumor, which inquiry in the proper quarters would at once have dispelled.

The Zouaves would like very much to be sent on service in Virginia, and they are not unlikely to be among the first corps ordered there, when the time comes. Some of them say that the best thing to be done with themselves is to march them over the long bridge, and then take away the draw.

The exciting rumor is circulating that orders went to Fort Pickens, some days ago, to attack and disperse the rebel forces in that vicinity immediately after the expiration of the twenty days' notice, given in the President's Proclamation. This is erroneous. While Fort Pickens is now fully prepared to withstand a six months' siege, the federal force there is not yet considered strong enough to attack the rebels, as a large force would be necessary, not only to put the traitors to flight in the first instance, but to publicly garrison and hold the public property at Pensacola after it is recaptured. The rebels, in the meantime, are exhausting their money, and demoralizing and discouraging their men. If they can only be betrayed into the weakness of attempting to play the Sumter game over again, they will receive a needed and valuable lesson.

Major W. M. EMORY'S resignation has been received at the War Department. He is a native of Maryland, but is on service somewhere in the West. Sometime since, he left his resignation in the hands of a member of his family, to be filed whenever Maryland should secede. Accordingly, immediately after the Baltimore riot, when the State seemed ready to plunge into secession forthwith, EMORY'S relative handed in the Major's resignation.

Since Maryland has recovered her senses, EMORY'S friends have been making earnest efforts to recall his resignation, but they probably will not succeed. The fact that he even contemplated the desertion of his flag in the hour of peril, under the delusive idea that he owes his allegiance to his State paramount, shows that his loyalty is conditional upon the loyalty of Maryland, and the government is only too glad to be relieved of such officers, that the faithful and true men may be in the right places when the military crisis comes.

Some fear is expressed that Secretary CAMERON intends to fill some of the army vacancies of a higher grade by civilian appointments. There is probably no good ground for the apprehension that the Secretary will pursue any policy of favoritism so destructive to public interests.

The President and Secretary of State visited the Zouaves yesterday, at their quarters, and narrowly escaped with their lives, from the enthusiastic welcome and hand-shaking which greeted them.

The New-Jersey troops arrived here by railroad from Annapolis, two hours after last midnight, in a drenching rain-storm, to find no quarters provided for them, and nothing to eat. Not knowing where to go or what to do, some of them fired their guns as "signals of distress," thinking that would bring some one to their relief. It certainly aroused the neighborhood, many of us thinking the battle had begun at last. Temporary quarters were found for the Jersey Blues at last. The failure to find accommodations ready for them resulted from the fact that they were expected to come up the Potomac River, and to land at the Navy-yard, where ample accommodations had been provided. Please make the fact known that the Potomac is clear of obstructions, and that Government prefers that the transports should come directly to this city. Why they have failed to do so for several days past is a matter of wonder to the Department here.

Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN is here. Major ANDERSON thoroughly vindicates and justifies his conduct at the time of his unsuccessful effort to take the *Star of the West* into Charleston harbor, and says that it would have been impossible for him ever to have reached Fort Sumter with his ship under the fire of the batteries lining the entrance. I understand that he is likely to be restored to the revenue service.

News has been received here by Poney Express, of the arrival of Cen. SUMNER at San Francisco, and the resignation of Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, after turning over to his successor faithfully, all the public property in his charge. JOHNSTON is a native of Kentucky, but appointed from Texas. S.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6—6 P. M.

A serious misunderstanding exists between the Government and the State Governors, relative to forwarding troops to Washington, which should be remedied without delay. There are fifteen thousand volunteers in New-York, and ten thousand in Ohio, awaiting orders from here to come on, and the Uister County Regiment of your State is understood to have been ordered home again, despairng of being called into service, and supposing that Government does not want them. On the contrary, Government wants them all, and orders them to this point just as fast as it receives notice that they are ready to march. If not ordered here, it is because the State Governor has failed to notify the War Department that the troops are ready to come. The moment Government is thus notified, the order of march is issued, but it is the business of each regiment to see that the notification reaches Washington.

I am officially authorized to say that the troop are wanted, and wanted *here*. No regiment which is armed, equipped and provisioned as was the Rhode Island Regiment, need fear but that it will be accepted on arrival here, whether it comes with or without orders.

Once more let me say that the transports should come up the Potomac directly to the Washington Navy Yard, where will be found ample quarters for troops until they can be otherwise located, and abundant provisions. The orders from here for a week or more, have been that the troops should come by the river route, but in most cases the vessels are turned back at the mouth of the Potomac by somebody who tells them that the river is impassible, by reason of batteries erected by the Secessionists, and they then go to Annapolis and make the tedious journey thence, to arrive here when expected, and when no provisions have been made for their accommodation.

Much of the suffering among the volunteer Regiments here for quarters and food is in consequence of the failure of their commanders to report themselves—taking it for granted that their arrival is known, and that they must wait to have the succor needed thrust upon them. I know of one colonel who was here two or three days, until his men had spent all their money, before he discovered it was necessary to report the arrival of his regiment, as preliminary to being quartered and supplied.

As to batteries upon the Potomac, none have been erected up to this time, nor can they be, for the only points where works could be erected are constantly and thoroughly watched, and there are seven armed steamers plying on the river steadily, with orders to cut to pieces any body of men attempting to erect batteries.

We have appaently well authenticated reports to-night of the arrival of new bodies of secession troops in Alexandrta to day—among them, some from JEFF. DAVIS' Southern Army at Montgomery.

Secretary CHASE has issued instructions to Surveyors of Customs at all the ports on the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers, directing them to keep a most vigilant eye on all water craft and railroad lines, to prevent them from carrying provisions or munitions of war into the seceded States. The various important questions arising out of this complicated state of affairs, receive the careful scrutiny of the Secretary, notwithstanding the great pressure of other business, which keeps him at his office until late every evening.

Four regiments have arrived in the city since 8 o'clock last evening,—the First, Third, and Fourth of New-Jersey, and the Twenty-eghth of New-York. Some of them have not landed at the Navy-yard, but remain in their vessels until provided for.

The Seventy-first expects to be ordered to some new post to morrow, but know nothing positive concerning their movements or destination.

The Seventh remain in Camp Cameron, unless some active engagement takes place, until the expiration of their thirty days. About one half offer to remain to the end of the war.

J. W. COOKE has been appointed Commissary-General of the New-York Fire Zouave Regiment. He was through the Mexican war, knows most of the boys, and is fully competent to perform the arduous and difficult duties of the post. The Zouaves expect to take the oath for two years' service.

Gen. SCOTT received to day dispatches by a messenger from Gen. BUTLER, at the Relay House. The character of the dispatches is not known. It is to be understood from this that he arrived there last night, with twenty-five hundred men in all, according to his reply sent to Gen. SCOTT when the requisition for troops for that post was made. Many citizens of Baltimore have visited them to-day, and were courteously received.

The Massachusetts troops, Sixth Regiment, went alone from this city. No other troops have gone, as yet, from Washington. It was understood by some of the Massachusetts Sixth that they were to go to Fort McHenry, and to march from thence as the advanced guard of Gen. PATTERSON'S troops in passing through Baltimore.

A portion of the Thirteenth Regiment, from Brooklyn, arrived last night by steamer. This morning they were sent back to Annapolis, where they will join the remainder of the regiment.

The drill of the several regiments took place to-day in the quarters of the troops, owing to the heavy rain which prevailed.

The orders for the conduct of the troops are now very strict. None are allowed out after 9 o'clock, and the order for closing dram-shops at 9:30 is being vigorously enforced.

The War and Navy Departments are rapidly filling the vacancies made by recent resignations. They are mostly Lieutenants in the Army and Marine corps.

Major ANDERSON dined to-day with several army officers. He is to dine with the President and Cabinet, and Gen. SCOTT.

There are at the Capitol, Treasury Hospitals and General Infirmary, only forty-seven sick soldiers. There are three or four officers quite ill at the hotels, but not dangerously.

A large quantity of provisions arrived to-day from Baltimore by wagons. Five hundred head of beef cattle and one thousand horses are expected before Thursday night. They are to come by the Northern Central Route across the country to the Relay House.

SHERMAN'S battery was expected to pass through Baltimore to-day, but is not yet heard from.

Rev. JOHN A. GOODWIN is here, at the National, on business for the State of Massachusetts.

N. B. JUDD, Minister to Berlin; D. K. CARTER, Minister to Bolivia, and A. B. DICKINSON, Minister to Nicaragua, are here receiving their final instructions. Mr. JUDD sails on the 24th inst. CARTER leaves at an early day. There is an important commercial treaty to be negotiated with Bolivia, which will be entrusted to his care and skill.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6.

The Secretary of War, in order to accommodate the traveling public, has directed the opening of the military route between Washington and Philadelphia, by the way of Annapolis. There will be two daily trains, those from the North leaving Philadelphia at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

The proclamation of the Mayor of Washington, requiring the drinking establishments to be closed at half past nine o'clock at night, was by the advice of the military authorities. On Saturday Senator WILSON suggested to the high Executive officers such measures, in view of the fact that some of the troops were evidently becoming demoralized by using intoxicating liquors.

Much alarm has existed in the neighboring City of Alexandria for a few days past, owing to the reports that the Federal military contemplated taking early possession of it. Many persons accordingly fled, and the Virginia Militia proceeded to Culpepper Court House.

The First and Second New-Jersey Regiments arrived here early this morning.

Gen. SCOTT publishes another card, begging correspondents to spare him. He says that he has no office within his gift, no power to accept individual volunteers, nor corps of volunteers, no time to read applications for his autograph, and that he cannot acknowledge one letter in fifty.

The President has appointed Lieut. NICHOLSON as Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps *vice* TAYLOR, resigned.

Government has declined accepting more than one regiment of three months' volunteers from Michigan, but will, however, receive two regiments under the latest proclamation.

To day Gen. SCOTT again, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. His staff here followed his example.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

There is no present interruption of trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Legislature reassembles to-day. Since the failure of the Committee of Safety bill, the Secessionists, it is said, will not attempt to call a Convention. If they do the Union men will insist that the question of Convention or no Convention shall be submitted to the people at the election for Delegates.

The troops at the Relay House are in quiet possession this morning. A Baltimorean had an interview with Gen. BUTLER last night, who said that Northern troops must march in safety over the ground where Massachusetts blood was spilt, and that if they were attacked from any house, the house would be blown up. E. F. U.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

I visited the camp at the Relay House this afternoon. The troops are the Eighth of New-York, Col. LYONS, Sixth of Massachusetts, Col. JONES, one company of the First of Massachusetts, Capt. SAMSON, and the Boston Flying Artillery, one hundred and five men, seventy-five horses and six field-pieces, Major COCK.

The people in the vicinity are kind and hospitable, many refusing pay for supplies furnished. The camps are located south of the Patapsco, on different heights, and the Artillery is planted on the bluff, to command both the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Washington Branch Railroad. The New-York Regiment is well supplied with camp equippage; that of Massachusetts has not yet arrived, and last night they were out all night in the rain without shelter. To-day they secured partial shelter by cutting boughs and making booths.

It has been raining all day, but no murmurs are heard among the men.

Three hundred are at the Relay Junction, under Capt. SAMPSON. Every train is stopped and searched. One train west, with bacon, sugar, coffee and dry goods, was stopped, and among the dry goods a quantity of gray cloth wes found. Passengers and freight, not contraband, were allowed to pass, as usual.

Telegraphing west is resumed.

This afternoon JOSEPH SPENCER, of the firm of MERIDETH, SPENCER & Co., Baltimore, it is stated, while at the Relay, told Capt. SIMPSON that he was one of the mob at Baltimore, and that they were waiting for the troops to return to give them the same reception. He was arrested and placed in the Guard-house, and was still in custody at 8 o'clock when I left. He was intoxicated and it is thought he will be discharged to-day.

Other troops are expected by Gen. BUTLER soon.

The troops are in good health. Only five of the Eighth Regiment are in hospital, and these are but slightly indisposed. Fifteen of the Sixth Regiment are in hospital at Washington, including those wounded at Baltimore. Three are slightly indisposed at the camp. All are in good spirits, and expect to be ordered to Baltimore soon.

The United States Army recruiting station was opened to-day in Baltimore-street, and eighty-one recruits were enlisted.

Major TRIMBLE, Commandant of the City Military, under Police authority, to-day issued an order to disband them, stating that their services were no longer needed to preserve order. This is regarded as the result of the approach of United States troops. The city is quiet, though some anxiety is felt as regards the entry of troops, but it is believed that no disturbance will take place.

Nothing further, as to repairs on the Northern Central Railroad, is known. E. F. U.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

The Legislature did nothing of importance to-day. To-night they are holding a secret caucus of both Houses.

The following is the report of the State Commissioners to the Prestdent:

To the Honorable General Assembly of Maryland:

The undersigned Commissioners have the honor to report to the General Assembly of Maryland that they waited in person on the President of the United States on the 4th inst., and presented him a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by your honorable bodies on the 2d inst.

They were were received by the President with respectful courtesy, and made such representations as were necessary to convey to him the sense of the General Assembly of Maryland in relation to the occupation of the Capital of the State by the Federal troops, and the forcible seizure of property of the State and of private citizens in the Annapolis Railroad, and in the Washington Branch and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. And in this connection his attention was called to the supension of intercourse between Baltimore and Washington, and of all parts of the State with Annapolis, and indignantly put upon the State, while still in the Federal Union, by such an interference with the private rights of its citizens, and by such an occupation of its soil and ways of communication by the Federal Government. Full explanations were exchanged between the undersigned and the Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, who were present and participated in the discussion. As to the facts and circumstances rendered necessary the extraordinary incidents accompanying the passage of the Federal troops through Maryland, en route to the city of Washington, and especially in reference to these acts of the authorities of the City of Baltimore, which arrested the progress of the troops by the railroads leading from Pennsylvania and Delaware into Maryland, and of the opposition to the landing of the troops, subsequently, at Annapolis, by the Governor of the State, and in conjunction with the action of the authorities of the State, the hostile feeling manifested by the people to the passage of these troops through Maryland was considered, and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, while acknowledging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of the sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for our Southern brethren in the present crisis. Although many of the incidents and circumstances referred to were regarded in different lights by the undersigned and the Federal Government even to the extent of a difference of opinion as to some of the facts involved, yet, in regard to the general principle at issue, a concurrence of opinion was reached. The President concurred with the undersigned in the opinion that so long as Maryland has not taken and was not about taking a hostile attitude to the Federal Government, that the exclusive military occupation of her ways of communication, and, the seizure of the property of her citizens, would be without justification; and what has been referred to in this connection, so far as it occurred, was treated by the Government as an act of necessity and self-preservation. The undersigned did not feel themselves authorized to enter into any arrangements with the Federal Government to induce them to change its relations to the State of Maryland, considering it proper under the circumstances to leave the entire direction and responsibility of the existing state of things to that Government, making such representations as they deemed proper to indicate the moral and legal aspects of the question, and especially insisting on its obligation to relieve the State promptly, from restraint and indignity, and to abstain from all action in the transportation of troops that can be regarded as intended for chastisement, or prompted by resentment. The undersigned are not able to indicate to what extent or to what degree the Executive discretion will be exercised in modifying the relations which now exist between the South of Maryland and the Federal Government, and in the particular matter of the commercial communications between the City of Baltimore and the other parts of the country, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; but they feel authorized to express the opinion that some modification may be expected.

The undersigned feel painfully confident that a war is to be waged to reduce all the seceding States to allegiance to the Federal Government, and that the whole military power of the Federal Government will be exerted to accomplish this purpose, and though the expression of this opinion is not called for by the resolution of your honorable bodies, yet, having had the opportunity to ascertain its entire accuracy, and because it will explain much of the military preparations and movements of the troops through the State of Maryland, it is proper to bring it to your attention.

(Signed) OTHO SCOTT,
ROBERT M. MCLANE,
WM. J. ROSS.

A caucus of the members of the Legislature was held in the chamber of the House of Delegates this afternoon, with closed doors, in reference to Federal relations. The caucus was addressed for an hour and a half by Hon. R. M. MCLANE, in a relation of details of the interview of the Commissioners with the President and Cabinet. He said he thought it was the intention of the Cabinet to subjugate the seceding States by gradual approaches of troops to sustain the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, and especially by whose aid the Cabinet expected the Secessionists in those States would be overcome without bloodshed. The District of Columbia and Maryland would be necessarily occupied to some extent as a rendezvous for troops and depot for munitions of war.

Various inquiries were made of the Commissioners whether a regiment could not be marched through Baltimore with the assent of the State, to which the Commissioners did not feel authorized to reply affirmatively.

It was remarked incidentally, by Mr. MCLANE, that the troops which were prevented from reaching Baltimore, by the destruction of the bridges, left Philadelphia without orders, and would have been, therefore, intruders, which the Government admitted, gave a new aspect to the position they occupied, with respect to the Maryland authorities.

Mr. MCLANE appealed to the Legislature to unite without reference to partisan associations: to devote themselves exclusively to the preservation of the peace and safety of the State in the present case. He said that men who desired no confederate with the Southern States may readily, in this crisis, unite with those who have insisted in maintaining the existing Union, because whilst the State is occupied by federal troops it would be physically impossible to relieve her from political association with the Federal Government. Honorable and true-hearted men will never consent to maintain the Union by shedding the blood of Southern people, and subjugating the Southern States, therefore such men can never support the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, which has now abandoned the defensive policy of maintaining the Federal Government, heretofore declared in Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Gov HICKS. Gov. HICKS himself might sustain the Government when it adhered to a defensive policy, but now that it has avowed the policy of subjugation, he will be bound in honor to occupy himself exclusively with the protection of his own people. Mr. MCLANE read Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Mr. DAYTON, avowing a new war policy, the Government acknowledging a radical change in it. He argued to show how widely Gov. HICKS was now separated from the Administration if he remained true to his own professions. It was, said Mr. MCLANE, a great crisis in his life, and the Govenor ought to thank God that he had lost confidence in the Lincoln Administration, which he certainly had. Mr. MCLANE said he was quite responsible for the entire accuracy of this opinion, and added that Gov. HICKS could not recover that confidence without the loss of his own honor. He trusted the friends of Gov. HICKS would ponder well upon this view of the subject, and encourage the Governor to stand by the true interests and the true men of the State, leaving to the Administration only the ruffian and venal portion of the population.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, May 5.

The *Star of the South*, convoyed by the *Harriet Lane*, touched here this morning. She is going to Washington with the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment.

Two suspicious looking crafts are fitting out at Baltimore. They will be overhauled in the Bay.

The 5th New-York Regiment is guarding the railroad, and detachments of the 6th and 8th New-York Regiments up the Scoera river suffered greatly from the cold and rain since Friday morning.

A large and enthusiastic Union was held last night. Prominent citizens participated. Resolutions to sustain the Government were passed.

DENNIS CLAUDE, who fought a duel with Gen. SCOTT, presided. The appointment of a Board of Public Safety was strongly denounced. Secession resolutions by Judge MASON, Ex-Collector of Baltimore, were received with groans and hisses.

Gen. BUTLER left here yesterday for the Relay House, whither the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and other troops also proceeded from Washington yesterday. The immediate destination is doubtless Harper's Ferry. So much has transpired.

The cutter *Taney*, Lieut. CROSBY, and 60 regulars, and the *Thomas Sparks*, 34 men, and five companies of the Thirteenth (New-York) Regiment, and six pieces of artillery, Lieut. NORTON, went down the Bay yesterday on special service, doubtless to retake the light-boat near the mouth of the Potomac, said to have fallen into the hands of the Secessionists, and to cruise for privateers.

About one third of the New-Jersey troops are still here, on account of delays on the railroad, broken rails, &c. The garrison is now composed of the New-York Thirteenth, an artillery troop of the Eighth New-York, part of the Sixth New-York and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiments.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived last night, from New-York.

DEGRANVILLE and CONNOR, arrested as spies, are still in the guard-house. The former will in time, doubtless, be released, but the case of the latter, the son of a respectable family in Annapolis, is peculiarly aggravated. He opened dispatches intrusted to him at Washington. He yesterday made a confession to his priest, and requested to see the commandant, Col. SMITH, before he slept His case is under consideration at the War Department in Washington.

A large number of transports are being collected.

It is generally believed here that a large force of Federal troops will be in Baltimore on Thursday, and that active aggressive operations may be expected in the direction of Richmond, Va.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY TO BE EVACUATED BY THE VIRGINIA TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

A gentleman from Fredericksburgh, at Frederick, says that Governor LETCHER, of Virginia, will soon issue an order for the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Virginia troops now rendezvousing there.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR LETCHER.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has just issued the following proclamation, accompanying it with a designation of the places of rendezvous for the troops from the different counties:

The sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been denied, her Territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people of the Northern States and misrepresent our purposes and wishes, it becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of this State to prepare for the impending conflict. Those misrepresentations have been carried to such an extent that foreigners and naturalized citizens who, but a few years ago, were denounced by the North and deprived of essential rights, have now been induced to enlist into regiments for the purpose of invading this State, which then vindicated those rights and effectually resisted encroachments which threatened their destruction. Against such a policy and against a force which the Government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapidly concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare proper safeguards. To this end and for these purposes, and with a determination to repel invasion, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by authority of the Convention, do hereby authorize the commanding General of the military forces of this State, to call out, and to cause to be mustered into the service of Virginia, from time to time, as the public exigency may require, such additional number of volunteers as he may deem necessary.

To facilitate this call, the annexed schedule will indicate the places of rendezvous at which the companies called for will assemble upon receiving orders for service.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this third day of May, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor.
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 6.

Col. PIPER, of Cambria County, offers a full regiment, from that County, to President LINCOLN, through Gov. CURTIN, to enlist for any period designated by the President.

In the House to-day, GIDEON J. BALL introduced a resolution stating that JAMES M. MASON, late Senator from Virginia, owns large property in the State of Pennsylvania, and proposes that the Speaker appoint a Committee to investigate the facts, and if found true, whereas he has been guilty of treason, no conveyance or transfer of the same shall be acknowledged or recorded in this State.

Mr. SMITH, of Berks, introduced a bill to permit the Pennsylvania banks to extend the time for the resumption of specie payments until the meeting of the Legislature in January next.

The books of the Adjutant General show that 163 companies, besides eight Philadelphia regiments, have been accepted and mustered into service. Twenty-eight regiments and three companies additional have been accepted and offered up to May 3.

Camp Curtin is in bad condition, caused by the excessive rains since Friday. Great dissatisfaction is expressed about the location of the new camp at Westchester, which is considered valueless as a strategetical point by military men.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, May 6.

Three hundred of United States Cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle Barracks this morning for York. It is said they will march through Baltimore before the end of the week.

YORK, Pa., Monday, May 6.

Part of the camp here was overflowed by excessive rains this evening, and a number of the companies have been quartered in churches, hotels, and the Town Hall.

No order to advance on Baltimore has yet been received.

The general health of the men is good.

ANOTHER FORT PROBABLY EVACUATED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, May 6.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Washita brings intelligence from that place to May 1.

The United States troops, comprising six companies of cavalry, and one of infantry, in all about 600 men, were preparing to evacuate the fort on Thursday last, and the post was to be turned over. Gov. HARRIS, of the Chickasaw Nation, Capt. STURGES and his command, from Fort Smith, arrived at Fort Washita on the 1st inst. The United States troops at Fort Cobb were expected to join those of Washita, and then march to Fort Leavenworth.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 6.

Four full regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the United States service, and a fifth is being formed. The Third and Fourth Regiments, and part of the Second, are encamped in the arsenal grounds. The First is quartered at Jefferson barracks, 12 miles below the city, and a part of the Second is stationed at the Marine Hospital, about a mile below the Arsenal. Several buildings outside the Arsenal walls, are occupied by United States troops, and heavy turf breastworks, pierced for cannon, have been erected, which command the vicinity. Gen. LYON has been elected Colonel of the Third Regiment, and Gen. SCHULTNER, Colonel of the Ninth.

The Legislature was in secret session on Saturday. Nothing is known of its proceedings.

The reports of riots and other disturbances in St. Louis, which are floating about the country, are entirely false. The city is quiet and orderly, and the utmost freedom of speech prevails in all quarters.

A severe gale of wind passed over the city yesterday, damaging several houses considerably, and forcing four steamers from their moorings at the wharf, but as far as is ascertained no lives were lost.

Gen. FROST'S Brigade of Missouri Volunteer Militia went into encampment yesterday, at Lindall's Grove, in the western suburbs of the City, in accordance with an order from the Adjutant-General of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

UNION MEN IN THE ASCENDANT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 4.

The vote of Louisville in favor of the Union candidates to the Border State Convention is from six to eight thousand. The Secession ticket was sometime since withdrawn. The Union vote is supposed to be larger than any aggregate vote ever polled here.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

The following correspondence has taken place between Judge BROWN, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and Col. B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant of the Illinois volunteers at Cairo:

CAIRO, April 27, 1861.

Col. B. M. Prentiss, Com. Ill. V., at Cairo:

DEAR SIR: Representing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in common with the Illinois Central Railroad, deeply interested in the trade between the North and South, and to allay all possible misapprehension, I desire to propound respectfully the following questions:

1. Can I safely say to persons desiring to ship freight through, or by Cairo, that they will be safe in doing so?

2. Will boxes shipped through, or by Cairo, be subject to an examination of their contents by being opened?

3. Can I say to all travelers that they will, in passing through Cairo, be protected in their persons and property?

4. May I assure the public that the steamers running between the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads will not be interfered with, and will be protected in a peaceful neutrality?

I have the honor to be, most respectfully yours, &c.,
MILTON BROWN, President M. & O. R.

To which Col. PRENTISS replied as follows:

CAIRO, April 27, 1861.

JUDGE MILTON BROWN—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to reply to your letter of this date as follows:

To your first question I answer—Yes, Sir; provided said freight is not for arming or equipping the enemies of the United States Government.

To your second question I answer—They will not, unless information has been previously received that they contain arms and munitions of war destructive to the United States Government.

To your third question I answer—Yes; provided, however, that said property be not munitions of war, destined to the enemies of the United States Government. We should be surprised to know that our civilized brethren, anywhere, have a doubt that we would protect persons passing through here, except the active enemies of the United States Government.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant.

The correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, writing from Cairo under date of May 29, says:

"The authorities here have had a time in discharging the captured steamer *Hilman*, of your place, in order to procure what is termed munitions of war. It appears these articles were cunningly distributed over the entire cargo of this craft—so much so, that had it not been for the perfidy of one of her common laboring hands, there would have been one hundred or more tons of lead left undiscovered, that was stored away under the entire cargo, and which would have come safely to your hands, had not $10 been the price of this modern Judas."

A letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Springfield, Ill., May 2, says:

"Quite a sensation is produced by a report which has gained considerable credence, to the effect that the guns which have been landed at Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo, are much heavier calibre than anything we have there. So that if these guns are placed opposite Cairo, at Bird's Point, they will drive our troops out of the Egyptian city in spite of all they can do. I need not say how thoroughly such a result would arouse the passions of war. The tempest which has lately swept over the land, would be but a Summer zephyr beside the terrible hurricane we should then see. Many persons here fully believe that Cairo will be taken by the rebel troops within two weeks. There will be hard fighting before this happens."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, April 30.

Congress met to day at noon, and was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL.

The journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The President stated that the first business in order was the call of States for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Mr. CHILTON, of Alabama, presented a communication which he had received from Memphis, Tennessee, and in his opinion, contained important information, which he desired should be submitted to the Committee od Military Affairs. The communication, without being read, was referred.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, said he did not rise to a resolution, or present a memorial, but simply for the purpose of making the inquiry from the Chairman of the Military Committee as to what had been done with the bill introduced at the last session, providing for the formation of a volunteer division in the regular army of the Confederate States The bill was referred to the Military Committee, but they have not made any report on it. He said he regarded the bill as an important one, and desired to know whether or not that Committee intended to report on it, and if so, at what time.

Mr. BARLOW, of Georgia, the Chairman of the Military Committee, said the bill to which his colleague (Mr. WRIGHT) alludes was referred to the Military Committee, and his impression is that he had been instructed to report favorably to its passage. On this point, however, he might be mistaken. It may be possible that the consideration of the bill was postponed. He was called on to attend the session of the Georgia State Convention, and he cannot state at this time with reliability what had been done with the bill. There was much unfinished business before the Military Committee when Congress adjourned, and it will all come up for action at the present or some future session. The bill for the organization of a Volunteer Division may be among the unfinished business. This is about the extent of the information that can be communicated in reply to the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. WRIGHT said he regarded it the duty of the Military Committee to consider the bill, and he thought it was of sufficient importance when presented, and still more important now, to engross the prompt and favorable attention of the Committee. He proposed that they would report promptly on it. If they reported in opposition to the bill, he could have no opportunity of bringing the merits of the bill directly to the attention of Congress. He hoped, however, that the Committee would report favorably, as he regarded the bill an important one. If the Committee will report at an early day, I will be satisfied to wait, but if otherwise, I shall try to get the bill before Congress in some other way than through the Military Committee.

Mr. BARROW assured the gentleman (Mr. WRIGHT) that there was no disposition on the part of the Military Committee, to stifle the bill alluded to. The bills for the military organization of the military forces of the Confederate States have all been passed, and he did not consider the bill for the organization of a volunteer division at present of such importance as to demand the immediate attention of the Committee. There is no doubt the Military Committee will give to the bill all the attention it wants, and most certainly they will report it back to Congress.

Mr. T. R. COBB, of Georgia, presented a memorial from a very worthy clergyman, as to the propriety and necessity of appointing chaplains for the army. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, offered memorials from citizens of Texas, on the necessity of establishing an army in Morrison County, in Texas. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, moved that Congress go into secret session. Adopted. There is considerable talk here about Congress adjourning in a few weeks, and removing their sessions to Richmond, Va. I will not be surised to learn that all the departments move also. The seat of Government is not fixed, and Congress can to-morrow, change it from Montgomery to any other place.

This city has been crowded for some days past with the military. This morning booming cannons announced that the time of the departure of several companies for Virginia. They compose the First Battalion of the Third Alabama Regiment. Another battalion leave to night. Two mounted companies leave soon for Pensacola.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PICKENS.

TO THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS OF THE STATE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
HEAD-QUARTERS, April 26, 1861.

I am informed from high authority that the State of Virginia has adopted our Confederate Constitution, and is virtually a member of our Confederacy. I called for volunteers because I did not consider Virginia as under our Government. But when I am officially informed that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall consider her as part of our country, and to defend her or Maryland is to defend South Carolina. Whatever troops may be ordered will be still considered as volunteers from South Carolina, and there is no power to lengthen or change their term of service; they are still volunteers from South Carolina for twelve months, and if they leave the State, will be under the command of a General in the Provisional army of the Confederate States. If two or more regiments are marched together out of this State, I will assign to their command one of our Brigadier-Generals, who will command until a General be appointed or designated by the President of the Confederate Government. One of our noble regiments is now in Virginia, and the Palmetto flag floats from the beautiful hills of Richmond. Another of the same kind started last night. You will be eager to follow wherever that banner waves.

Soldiers of South Carolina! Hold yourselves in readiness to march at the word to the Tomb of WASHINGTON, and swear that no Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever desecrate its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence, from the South, shall make their pilgrimage through all time to come. Let the sons of South Carolina answer to the call from the sons of Col. HOWARD, who

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ITALIAN AFFIRS.

Warlike Intentions of Austria—The Course of Louis Napoleon—Garibaldi in Turin—Rome for the Capital of Italy, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Sunday, April 7, 1861.

If in America the elements of war are forming, and at any moment may combine, and Ate let slip her dogs, Europe cannot be said to be in a better position. There are three clouds in our horizon, hanging respectively over Northern Germany, the Danubian Provinces, and the Po. It is generally believed here, that Austria means war. The preparations certainly look like earnest. Such are the increase of the army in the Venetian Provinces, the storing of provisions, ordering of hospitals, arrival even of Sisters of Charity, the refusal of furloughs to officers. The reply of the Austrian Government to French inquiries touching these hostile demonstrations, though denying the intention of attack, is not reassuring. It declares the eruption of but a handful of volunteers on Austrian territory, as *casus belli*, and threatens as reprisal, an immediate invasion by Gen. BENEDICK. It would be difficult to justify such a course; though it might be attempted on the ground that Piedmont is responsible for having incited the spirit of revolution, and must bear the consequences of any lawless act committed by those she is powerless to control. It is easy enough to find an excuse for war, if it is really desired. If Austria wishes it sincerely, considering the state of her finances and the universal discontent and revolutionary spirit that reign throughout the Empire, it can only be accounted for on the principle of DICKENS' cab-horse, whose only chance of not falling down was keeping in motion. It may be that a desperate move is her only chance; and remembering, too, the impulsiveness and obstinacy of the Emperor, it can't be held impossible that any day, taking advantage of some plausible pretext, an army may be thrown across the Mincio, strike a blow that would take vengeance for Solferino, and regain the Quadrilateral before the French allies could get into line.

Such a pretext, as I said, it would be easy to find or make. The lessons of 1859 will not be forgotten; and if a blow is struck, no time will be given for preparation. Large bodies of troops are *en echelon* along the whole line of the frontier. In the formidable fortress of Mantua alone are 12,000 men:

Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ.

That NAPOLEON will come to the aid of the Italians none can doubt. He sees a new and strong Government arisen at his side, in spite of himself—a new Power in Europe, with institutions formed on the model of his rival across the Channel, and the object of England's loudly-expressed sympathy. What he has already done will be as nothing, unless he is again ready to do as much and more. United Italy must be bound to him for better or for worse; and when the hour of danger strikes, he must not be found napping.

Is there any way of employing the hands of these inopportune allies? This is of course the leading thought of Italy's enemies, and in the answer lies the best argument against the danger of an immediate attack by Austria. The Schleswig-Holstein question is further than ever from a settlement, and if Prussia insists on pushing her point against Denmark, we may hear before many weeks of French troops on the Rhine. In spite of the majority for VON VINCKE'S motion in the Prussian Chambers, we may yet see all Germany siding with Austria against Italy. This chance is worth waiting a little for.

There are those, too, who believe we are on the eve of a final pacific settlement with Austria, and that Venetia will be ceded for a consideration. Such point to the ministerial crisis at Vienna, and lay stress on the fact of M. HUBNER being called to the Council. He, from his marriage and long life in Paris, is French all over—*Francesissimo*, as they say here—and he will throw his vote in favor of a speedy and pacific solution of the Italian question.

GARIBALDI is once more before the world. He disembarked a few days since at Genoa, and left for Turin. The reason assigned for this is, that he is to take his seat in Parliament, but this is against his declared resolution, and does not meet the case. There are reasons enough for his being in Turin. If Austria attacks, all Italy will be hurled at her head, and GARIBALDI is the only one capable of wielding that weapon. If he can control his volunteers, he alone can hie them on with a will, and he and the Government must be closeted together and ready for any emergency. Again, amid the various rumors of filibustering expeditions, it may be well to set the chieftain on a pinnacle where he can be seen, and satisfy all doubts as to his whereabouts. To say he is at Caprera, is to say nothing. He may be there one week, and the next landing somewhere on the Austrian coast. There seems now to be authentic intelligence of the landing of fifty so-called Garibaldini, under MIEROSLAWSKY, on the coast of Dalmatia, and a junction with the Montenegrins.

So the ball may open in that quarter. Who can tell where and when it will end, and where are the underwriters bold enough to take the risk of Austria living to see its close?

In one way or another, then, it seems all agree that it will not be very long before Austria will cease to be as an incubus upon the Italian peninsula, and its inhabitants will have their country to themselves, free to work out their own future, without fear of foreign dictation or intrigue. Then, perhaps, will begin Italy's real trials. The incubus may prove, then, to have been an element of safety—a drag on wheels which, without it, may find a rapid revolution, producing a centrifugal force too strong for the hasty castings of the new machine. Even now, with hostile battalions at her very doors, we hear on every side complaints and mutual recrimination. One might almost fancy one's self in the Presbyterian camp before the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and Claverhouse's dragoons but the other side of a narrow stream. To believe the orators of the Turin Chambers, the Southern provinces are groaning under a worse yoke than the Bourbons'. The Neapolitans and Sicilians consider themselves as conquered subjects, and cry out for State-rights and a government of their own. Perhaps, as a last resort, GARIBALDI may be sent to govern them. Here, too, in comparatively enlightened and civilized Tuscany, there is little of the spirit of concession and conciliation, so necessary in the chaos preceding political creation. Self-sacrifice, for the good of the whole, and for future contingent benefits, is rarely practied. While the immense gain of a united and powerful kingdom is ignored, petty rivalries and jealousies are dwelt on and magnified. I have seen, myself, a large family change, in one day, from ardent patriots to grumblers, because one of them, an employé just returned from Piedmont, received a little less pay than under the former Government. "If this is so," said his unreasonable friends, "we had better have *quello* back again," thus designating LEOPOLD, and imitating, without knowing it, the old Jacobite song:

"O send Lewie Gordon hame,
And the lad I darena name."

"Old self-interest" is the mainspring everywhere. Fortunately it works sometimes for good; and I have known an arrant *codine*, by becoming an army-contractor for leather, changed for the nonce to a patriot—though he confessed to me, on the breaking out of the war in '59, that he *feared* it would be a short one.

In one thing all are unanimous, and that is the necessity of Rome for a capital. To no other metropolis will all bow. Turin knows this well enough, and is ready to sacrifice her court and the thousand benefits accruing from it. The Marquis D'AZEGLIO has lately published a pamphlet, proposing Florence for the Italian capital, for the present at least; but Count CAVOUR rejects this temporizing with the Church's temporalities, and says, *Rome or nothing*. He knows that Naples and Sicily will not succumb to decrees from the Pitti, and he is too well aware of the benefit of keeping open the Roman seton to favor the application of anodynes. Nothing short of all Italy clamoring at the gates of Rome for her capital will unseat the old lady of Babylon.

Were it not for these paramount political considerations, it would be easy to be convinced by D'AZEGLIO'S arguments in favor of Florence. We foreign lotus-eaters, here, claim some merit for self-abnegation in upholding the Eternal City, when we are so well aware of Florence's high claims. Its climate, alike removed from sub-Alpine frosts and Southern hests; its freedom from malaria; its intelligent and orderly population; its familiarity with free institutions; its galleries, academies and libraries; its galaxy of distinguished names in art, science and literature; all point to it as worthy to be set up as a light to the nation.

Among our foreign residents, not the least celebrated is one who has been long enough before the pblic to excuse my mentioning his name. I allude to WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, who, though just 85, has his faculties as fresh as when EMERSON met him in 1833 on the slopes of Fiesole, and enabled us across the water to get an idea of the real conversation of one whom we had only known through the medium of that of imagination.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Interesting Letter from Count Cavour to Lord John Russell.

The following is the concluding portion of a letter from Count CAVOUR to the Italian Minister in London, intended for Lord JOHN RUSSELL:

As Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his dispatch of the 20th of January, while treating of political questions in a general manner, makes a marked allusione to that of the 31st of August, 1860, I am induced to believe that it is on the subject of our relations with Austria that he wishes to obtain positive information. It is therefore on that point that I think it my duty to again explain myself without reserve.

The King's Government, the faithful interpreter of the sentiments which animate the whole country, does not conceal its profound sympathy for the populations which the treaty of Campo-Formio placed under Austrian rule. It is well aware that so long as those provinces shall remain separated from the rest of Italy calm will not be completely restored to the public mind. The nation, moved by the sad spectacle of the sufferings of the Venetians, will constantly think of their deliverance. The Government well knows that so lorg as afflicted Venice shall stretch out her arms to the other capitals of Italy, it will be impossible to re-establish with Austria such friendly relations as are calculated to guarantee a sincere and durable peace.

But the King's Government knows, at the same time, that there are considerations of a superior order which do not allow it to follow the impulse of the sentiments which animate all Italians. It knows that its duty to Italy is to guard the interests confided to it, and that the respect and gratitude it owes to the Powers which have aided Italy to escape from the oppression under which she had suffered for centuries impose duties which it will strive to accomplish, however painful the task may be.

In the present state of Europe the question of Venice is not susceptible of an isolated solution; it could not be settled by force without lighting up a conflagration which would extend its ravages afar, and the responsibility of which Europe would throw on that Government which, without provocation, should send its soldiers across the frontier.

Convinced of that truth, the King's Government has determined to spare no efforts to prevent any act which, directly or indirectly, might bring on an European war. It will wait till events, in developing themselves, shall convince all the statesmen of Europe, whether partisans or adversaries of Austria, that the possession of that province is a cause of weakness for Austria, at the same time that it is a source of trouble for Italy and Europe.

Six months ago, in laying before Parliament on a solemn occasion the policy of the Government, I indicated, almost in the same terms I now use, what would be our conduct towards Austria. I then declared, and I now repeat, that the Italians may await in full confidence the verdict of public opinion in the great cause now pending between them and Austria. Let me be allowed to add now, what might have appeared doubtful then becomes every day more evident, and that the changes which have recently supervened in Austria, as well as in Italy, only demonstrate more clearly the necessity of a peaceful solution of the Venetian question. A few words, M. le Marquis, will suffice fully to explain my thoughts on this point.

The Cabinet of Vienna, I am happy to acknowledge, has suddenly entered on a decidedly liberal course. Unhesitatingly relinquishing the principles it had adopted after the events of 1848 and 1849, it has endowed all the provinces of the empire with institutions which I do not pretend to judge, but which appear to be based on the ideas held by the most advanced nations of Europe. Venetia alone is excluded from the new Imperial policy.

In all other parts of the Empire popular assemblies are instituted, Diets are convoked, liberty is organized—Venice alone is an exception. In Venetia there is only room to cramp soldiers. No other system is there possible than that of the state of siege. Is not, I ask the noble British nation, such a contrast calculated to convince the incredulous that Austria, whatever efforts she may make, whatever modifications she may accomplish in her internal system, cannot change her position in Venetia? And is not this fact sufficient to cause public opinion in Europe to demand a pacific solution of the Venetian question?

On the other hand, in consequence of the reservations which King Victor Emmanuel made in the preliminaries of Villafranca, and which were carefully maintained in the negotiations of Zurich, and also of the national movements that have taken place, of which there are few examples in history, Central Italy first of all, and more recently Southern Italy, have formed, with Lombardy, and the former States of His Majesty a new Kingdom of Italy. England, faithful to her liberal traditions, has recognized these annexations, while openly testifying her sympathies for a movement accomplished with so much order, regularity and moderation.

Most of the other Powers have reserved their adhesion, and, without recognizing the new state of things, have abstained from taking a hostile attitude to the King's Government. Austria alone has protested in a formal manner against the union of Central Italy to the States of the King, and has reserved her rights to them, and also those of the Princes who have made common cause with her; although in a most confidential form she has made known that she reserves the right of endeavoring to cause her pretensions to prevail when she shall think the moment favorable.

It results from this that the position which the Treaty of Zurich established between the King's Government and Austria has been scrupulously modified, and that we are now in presence of a Power which not only refuses to recognize us, but reserves to itself to bring forward pretensions which would result in plunging Italy anew into the state of servitude in which she so long groaned. These reservations and protests have not been confined to simple words, but have been accompanied by significant acts.

As to these acts it will suffice to call to mind that the Austrian Government has constantly maintained on our frontier troops which served the Duke of Modena. These troops have retained their flag and their cockade, are still organized as in time of war, and are always ready to invade the former territory of their master.

I hasten to add that I am aware that the Cabinet of Vienna has declared on several occasions that it had no intention of attacking us, provided we respected its frontiers. I am far from placing in doubt the value of that declaration, and consequently of regarding our country as in a state of war with Austria; however, it is impossible to dissimulate that the very nature of things, and the events which have taken place since the signing of the Treaty of Zurich, render our position with regard to that Power abnormal, difficult and dangerous.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is too honest and too friendly to Italy not to admit this, or to cast on us exclusively the responsibility of this state of things.

I hope, besides, that the explanations I have given will completely reassure him as to our intentions; for they appear to me to leave no doubt either as to the extent of the means of which the King's Government disposes, or our firm resolution to conform our conduct to what is required by the great European interests, and to listen to the counsels of moderation and prudence which come to us from Powers which, like England, have given us many proofs of sympathy and interest.

Be pleased to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to leave him a copy of it.

I am, &c., C. DE CAVOUR.

The Right of Secession.

NEW-YORK, No. 237 Broadway, Monday, May 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you pardon me for suggesting that a series of terse editorials upon the subject of the legal incapacity of the States to secede, would be of great service to our people just at this juncture. There is and will continue an abundance of devotion and enthusiasm in the rank and file, but for all this they read and think, and the masses cannot answer the sophisms and falsehoods of such papers as the Message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to the rebel Congress, unless attention is directed to them by short and sententious articles in the columns of ably conducted and reliable public journals.

Let the people be instructed that the articles of Confederation and the Constitution agreed upon by our fathers, and subscribed by the apostles of the revolution, are "*covenants running with the land.*" Let them be told that on the 9th of July, 1778, JOHN HANSON and DANIEL CARROLL pledged Maryland, that RICHARD HENRY LEE and others pledged Virginia, that HENRY LAURENS and four co-delegates pledged South Carolina, and that JOHN WALTON and his associates pledged Georgia, to a "PERPETUAL UNION" with Massachusetts, and New-York, and Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, and that the bond thus sealed with the blood of liberty's martyrs *is an indissoluble contract*, and *binds the heirs of the respective parties.*

Do this in your own way. You know better than I how to do it, but keep it before the people. Give us a quarter of a column every day on this theme. It will do much towards intelligently feeding the zeal of the million. Yours, for the common cause,

RICHARD BUSTEED.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mormon General Conference—Addresses of Brigham Young and other Shining Lights—Political Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 12, 1861.

The Mormon General Conference convened on the 6th, in the Tabernacle, in this city, and continued two days. It was crowdingly attended, especially on the second day, Sunday. The weather was good, but keenly cold for the season, a northerly wind blowing most of the time; indeed, the chilling breezes still hail from that point, bringing the other day a slight peppering of snow and hail.

On Saturday morning, then, the Conference commenced, with singing and prayer as usual. The Sunday preceding, it appeared, BRIGHAM had requested the city folks to stay at home, and allow the country "brethren and sisters" to fill the Tabernacle, which was not filled, however, during the morning's proceedings.

The first speaker was Apostle EZRA T. BENSON. EZRA let off a tearing, vociferous declaration of the prophetic character of JOSEPH SMITH, and concluded with an unctuous "exhortation to faithfulness."

DANIEL H. WELLS, the third member of the triune Presidency, contributed a little quiet talk on Mormon loyalty and patriotism, and reviewed the "State of the Union," all of course to the advantage of Mormonism.

Next appeared HEBER C. KIMBALL, with his hat on, by special permission, as he gratuitously informed us, of BRIGHAM. HEBER advanced a part of his sermon on the "Vine and the Branches." He blessed "saints and sinners," the blessing of each party varying slightly in quality. He also threw off a piece of his amiable mind respecting Uncle Sam, that gentleman having evidently cast some indignity, real or fancied, on the patriarchal HEBER, or on his Mormon friends, which indignity manifestly sat with an ill grace on his stomach, and could not be digested without much protest and many wry faces.

BRIGHAM wound up the morning session. He wondered if they ever could raise a building large enough to hold the people for Conference meetings. He then informed his followers that they were not so good that they could not be any better. Perhaps this was news to some of them. He exhorted them to pray and practice more with a view to their own "growth in grace" than to the overthrow of the godless portion of humanity. Politics followed. He wondered if the politicians and statesmen ever reflected that truth was indispensable in a Republican Government. He thought if VAN BUREN had reinstated the Mormons in Missouri, the Federal Government would have been stronger to-day. Mr. LINCOLN might be a very good man, but he was powerless, bound by party fetters, stuck fast in the tangled meshes of political matters. It may be some consolation to Secessionists and persons who consider themselves responsible for the present state of American politics, to learn that BRIGHAM declares himself as an American citizen, perfectly ashamed of the "distracted and powerless" condition of the country. He then related some electioneering and other incidents, which proved either that he was, or that he believed he was, well posted on political wirework ing.

At every Conference, the general "authorities" are presented to the people, and a vote is taken on the confidence question. In the afternoon this business was put through, the high functionaries, one by one, standing on their merits before the audience. Apostle JOHN TAYLOR presented them, but on naming the "Seventies," it was evident there was a hitch, and friend TAYLOR found himself considerably bothered to call these officials by their orthodox designations. So BRIGHAM rose to explain. The "Twelve Apostles," of whom the senior member was President, were a distinct quorum to "travel into all the world." The "High Priests" were a quorum, of indefinite number, whose special duties lay at home. There were sixty-two quorums of "Seventies," seventy, as the name indicates, in each quorum, and each quorum being blessed with no less than seven Presidents, included in its respective "seventy." The precedence of these seven Presidents came by seniority of membership. The first quorum actually had no members, except the seven Presidents, whose office it was to preside over the whole body of "Seventies."

The remainder of the officials were then presented and voted for. The voting was unanimously in favor of the parties presented, the voters evidently thinking the men in office were exactly the right men in the right places; or, if they were otherwise, concluding it best to say nothing to that effect.

Mr. TAYLOR then contrasted Mormon unity with the secession and division of affairs in the outside world.

ISAAC MORLEY, "Patriarch," told us that he rejoiced considerably, and prayed for wonderful blessings on the valleys of Utah.

Apostle GEORGE A. SMITH preached a short time on the text: "Sectarian Religion, the Sectarian God, and the Democracy of our Country." He considered that the sectarian God, "without body, parts, or passions," was not the being who wrestled with Jacob, and further argued, to Mormon satisfaction, that "sectarian religion" and American democracy were very absurd affairs. He remarked that JOSEPH SMITH prophesied that, if the Government did not do justice to the Mormons, mob upon mob would arise, until that would become the supreme power in the land. A great time for Judge LYNCH, then. He believed, if the "saints" would "do as BRIGHAM says," they would soon become the wealthiest and most powerful people on the face of this mundane sphere.

On Sunday morning, long before the hour of opening, the Tabernacle was crowded to suffocation, and "the cry was still they come," apparently in undiminishing numbers. But the outsiders must have their portion of meat in due season," as well as their more intimate "brethren and sisters" who gained a crat in the conventicle. Therefore, BRIGHAM deputed Apostles HYDE and TAYLOR to assemble the open air crowd on the Temple Block, under the canopy of heaven, and administer to their edification, which was done, or, at least, attempted, morning and evening.

In the Tabernacle, in the morning, Apostle LORENZO SNOW addressed the congregation concerning improvement, privileges, happiness and the Spirit of God.

But before Mr. SNOW could claim the floor, an elderly gentleman popped up his head amidst the congregation, and fervently, vehemently announced that he had a message from the Lord to deliver to the audience, to the effect that there was a deal of wickedness going on among them, and that if they did not repent and forsake their sins, they would be "scourged to the ground." The doorkeepers were requested to "take that crazy man out," which was done quietly, not, however, until he had bestowed his benediction upon all the congregation. This energetic person forced himself into the building, in spite of the remonstrances of the doorkeeper, declaring that *he* was "going to get in any way, for he was *sure* of that." He evidently believed in his mission.

After Mr. SNOW came HEBER C. KIMBALL once more. He believed he should come off victorious, if he did nothing more than he had done. He believed strongly that himself and associates would yet return to Jackson County, Missouri, and parcel out the land as "inheritances of the saints." He then advertised his new linseed oil mill. He had made fifty gallons of oil, which he would sell at $5 per gallon, cash, the usual price being $8, and he would give $2 50, cash, for flaxseed. Or he would take in the seed and make oil on shares of half. He made one gallon of oil from one bushel of seed. He was determined to make a pure article, and to undersell the merchants, let them go as low as they would.

BRIGHAM followed on the same subject, and also upon making nails and iron.

The afternoon was occupied mainly by BRIGHAM. Directing the first half of his sermon to the ladies, he gave them a few lessons on the art of being happy. Evidently BRIGHAM has an excellent opinion of himself. In fact, if we are to believe his own testimony, he is a very virtuous and worthy gentleman, and has had many unkind things said about him. The world "believed in a plurality of men and women." The Mormons believed in a plurality of wives, and this multiplicity of wives should be a matter of "principle, and not of passion." He had always acted in that light, and (would it be believed?) he would rather, if he had his own choice, take his valise, and go preaching "without purse or scrip," than live as he does. The Mormons took many wives to "raise up a righteous seed unto the Lord," for it was better for children to come through a saintly parentage than otherwise. "Women's mission" was to bear and educate children, and not to watch husbands, and fret and stew about being loved enough, while the children went ragged in the streets, and got into all manner of mischief. He believed, with the first NAPOLEON, that mothers were the true rulers of the world. When a woman obtained a husband, she was to "rejoice that she had got a man from the Lord," and, if possible, faithfully fulfill her mission proper. That was the way for her to be happy.

BRIGHAM then fired away on "domestic manufactures," and gave a heavy broadside of 68-pounders at "importations." Nails and oil were now produced here, all of superior quality, while importations were very inferior and much adulterated. Paper would soon be made, sugar might be, and iron would have been, but for the "big-head" distemper which attacked the operatives in Iron County, after spending many thousands of dollars. The time would certainly come when Utah would be obliged to produce everything she wanted.

JEFFERSON HUNT made a short speech, and thus ended the great Conference. No missionaries were named, though it was intimated that a number would soon be called out.

Judicial matters in Utah are still in rather a pitiable plight. We are blessed with four Federal judges. FLENNIKEN, it appears, was appointed "*vice* CRADLEBAUGH, removed." But the pugnacious CRADLEBAUGH objects to be so unceremoniously cashiered. If he has been guilty of maladministration, malpractice, or mal-something-else, he wished to be judicially convicted of the same, before removal. Carson, so far, has been the battle ground of this irrepressible conflict, and there FLENNIKEN seems to regard CRADLEBAUGH as more than his match, and has given in to him. But Carson is now Nevada, and that definitely closes the conflict there. The whole of the judges being thrown on the Salt Lake country, FLENNIKEN'S adherents now vote Judge CROSBY, the superfluous member, because the last appointed. This disconcerts CROSBY exceedingly, and I suppose he will defend his own case. But who shall decide when judges disagree?

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Notes and Observations of a Traveler—Public Sentiment at the South—Letter from Benson J. Lossing, Esq.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

In compliance with your request, I hand you some brief notes concerning my impressions and conclusions during a recent tour in the southwest. The object of my visit was the collection of historical materials; and those with whom I held special intercourse were, usually, old and thoughtful men, who had been participants in the war of 1812, or had personal recollections of many of its stirring events.

I arrived in New-Orleans on Thursday, the 10th of April, having passed through the Slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. I experienced the utmost courtesy everywhere, going and returning; but I heard continually, in hotels and railway cars, expressions of the most absurd ideas and unjust opinions concerning the character, temper and condition of the people in the Free States. The "impending crisis" was the general topic of conversation among all classes; and I found them impressed with the belief:

First, that the multitudes who voted for Mr. LINCOLN were abolitionists of the ultra school, and were preparing, in connection with the Federal Government, to carry out a long cherished scheme of a general and *immediate* emancipation of the slaves, and ready to evoke the horrors of a civil insurrection or any other instrumentality, whereby that purpose might be effected. This they have been taught by their own politicians, seconded by demagogues in the North.

Secondly, That in the event of a civil war, the Northern people who voted against Mr. LINCOLN, (the friends of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS,) would sympathize with the Southern traitors, and give them "aid and comfort," moral and material. This they had been taught by certain Northern newspapers, whose mendacity had never been questioned, even in peaceful times; and by political partisans whose patriotism, so called, knows no higher aim than the security of the spoils of office.

Thirdly, that wide-spread ruin was sweeping over the North; that thousands of men, women and children were on the verge of starvation, and were ready to join in a war to exterminate the authors of their misery, the Black Republicans. This they have been taught by lying Northern correspondents of the leading Southern papers, whose letters have been copied into the entire provincial press.

These fallacies and the political heresy of absolute State sovereignty, which was repudiated by the fathers, appeared to have taken firm root in the minds not only of the uninformed and misinformed masses, who constitute a great bulk of the white population in the Gulf States, but of more intelligent men, who, however, seldom see a Northern newspaper, except of the kind just mentioned, that may be approved of by their masters, the demagogues, and who rely for political knowledge and wisdom upon their local politicians.

On the day after my arrival in New-Orleans, I found the citizens much excited, in anticipation of expected news of an attack on Forts Sumter and Pickens. Already some volunteer companies had gone to Pensacola, and others for the same destination were forming. On the morning of the 12th, an electrograph from Montgomery announced the actual attack upon Fort Sumter; and at two o'clock that day, while sitting upon the base of a monument erected near JACKSON'S head-quarters at the time of the battle of New-Orleans, sketching the plain of Chalmette, where the great conflict occurred, I heard the firing of cannon at the city—seven discharges—which proved to be a *feu de joie* because of the surrender of Fort Sumter. When I returned to the St. Charles, in the evening, the excitement in the city was intense; and all the next day (Sunday) throngs of men were seen in all public places, and on the streets, greeting each other. Martial music was heard, and volunteer soldiers were seen on all sides. The surface of society exhibited a feeling of unbounded joy. This was suddenly reversed on Monday, when the telegraph brought a copy of the President's proclamation. I never saw a more marked change of feeling from that of great delight to great depression, than was exhibited within forty eight hours. The jubilant men of Sunday were thoughtful men on Monday, while leading "Secessionists" laughed at the proclamation as powerless to accomplish its intended purposes.

On the reception of the Proclamation, the newspapers opened their heaviest double-shotted batteries upon the President and cabinet. They were charged with foul perfidy; and in ignorance of the true state of the case, vast numbers of Union men, (for their *are* vast numbers of them in the South,) who were daily becoming less and less active, under the pressure of an increasing terrorism, were disarmed of all effective argument, and rendered silent. But the official correspondence between the Government, Major ANDERSON, and the rebels, if allowed to be published in New-Orleans and throughout the South, will make a wonderful change in the opinions of thinking men, for it will be seen that the whole responsibility of inaugurating civil war, is laid upon the insolent traitors, and that the Federal Government has acted throughout the whole affair with *the utmost forbearance and perfect good faith*. It will be seen and felt, by all candid men in the South, that the traitors now ruling the Gulf States with a rod of iron, deceived by the assurances of Northern demagogues, that vast numbers in the Free States would be found fighting under their banner, and multitudes more would sympathize with them, had determined *in any event* to humble the Federal Government, and to degrade its flag, hoping thereby, and the shedding of human blood, to "fire the Southern heart" and dismember the North. This accomplished, the National Capital was to be seized by the Confederates and their Northern auxiliaries, who would be joined by the Border States, and then would be accomplished the destruction of the "most beneficent government on the face of the earth," according to the assertion of ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederacy, only five months ago, before the Georgia Legislature. This was to be followed by a military despotism, whose chief aim and effort would be to push an immediate war of subjugation and annexation to the mostremote forests of the Isthmus of Darien, and to establish an Empire based upon Slavery, with "King Cotton" as autocrat, that might defy the scorn and the bayonets of the civilized world. How egregiously have the conspirators been mistaken!

I have said that my intercourse was with aged men, and afforded me a good opportunity to learn the true state of feeling in the South, particularly in New-Orleans, whose population is cosmopolitan, and who are commercially the friends and dependents of the Union. I feel that I am fully justified in saying that the disunion sentiment, even on the surface, has no considerable depth—that the people, by the reckless boldness, unscrupulous falsehoods, and violent menaces of demagogues, using the press with its vast power for their base purposes, *are in the hands of the politicians*, and at present powerless. A gentleman of wealth and high social position who has lived in New-Orleans fifty years, assured me on the day after the President's proclamation was received, that if the loyal States should respond to it, patriotically, by giving the Government a strong arm and full purse, wherewith to re-establish the Federal authority *everywhere* within the borders of the Republic, there would go up from Southern lips such a shout for "*The Union and the Constitution*" as would silence every traitor instantly and forever. "New-Orleans," he said, indignantly, "is loyal to the core. Impudence and the fear of brute force have cheated us of our liberties; but let the people once see the accursed triplestriped flag of the rebels hauled down from the Mint and Custom-House, and the Union banner placed there by a hand strong enough to maintain it, and the people of the outraged city will hang every traitor found within its limits." This feeling and assurance were confirmed by others.

The *heart* of the South is right, but the *head* is crazed at present by the grossest deceptions, the most subtle sophistries that bear the semblance of truth and by a general ignorance of the kindly feeling always held (and still entertained) by the people of the North toward those of the South. The newspapers in the interest of the traitors, have for months pursued an apparently concerted system of misrepresentation and the suppression of truth.

For many weeks, the telegraph in the "seceded" States, has been under the control of the arch-rebels at Montgomery; and every avenue, by which truth might reach the people, has been carefully guarded. I will give a single illustration of the way in which the people are wilfully deceived. Under the head of "Special Dispatch by Telegraph," it was announced that Major BEN MCCULLOUGH was at Richmond at the head of 10,000 men, marching on Washington. On that very day, I saw MCCULLOUGH with the editor of the paper that gave currency to the false report, and was informed that MCCULLOUGH had been in New Orleans for a week or ten days previously!

My conclusions are that, underlying the secession sentiment that covers the whole surface of society at the South, there is a deep and abiding love of the old Union; silently praying for deliverance from a despotism which has few parallels in the history of the world. It needs only to be informed and assured, to become fearfully energetic. Thoroughly unfetter its limbs by the strong arm of Federal power, it will become speedily omnipotent in crushing the eggs of selfish rebellion out of which are hatched the foul serpents of disunion. Let the Government give that assurance by quick, powerful and effective action, and convey the truth to a deceived people, at the mouth of the cannon, if necessary, and all be well soon. Yet the Government has a foe to meet not to be despised. The chief rebels are desperate and determined men, endowed with superior talents and furnished with many resources. It is now with them a question of life or death, honor or dishonor, glory or infamy. Those who are involved in this treason, by taking up arms for them, are in the same desperate condition. And the South is full of brave and self-sacrificing men. In all emergencies, when the flag of our common country called for defenders they have shown an alacrity and courage in response not to be surpassed. In a good cause they make pu'ssant cohorts. Let the Government and the Northern States, then, be prepared for a desperate conflict.

The negroes are generally faithful. Let no man at the North (I trust there are none so inhuman as to desire it) count upon servile insurrections at the South, as one of the instruments by which this rebellion is to be crushed. *There will be no extensive slave insurrections.* In general, the negro of our Southern States is happy and contented. He is ignorant, indolent, well fed and not over-worked. As an *animal*, he is in a better condition than most of the class of laborers in the world to which he belongs. Besides this, little can be said in favor of the institution, on the whole, for he is a *civilized man with every aspiration of true manhood almost hopelessly fettered.*

The people of the North, whose present uprising in defence of human liberty and the institutions that foster it, unparalleled in the history of the world, and glorious in its promise to the nations of Europe struggling for Freedom, now have the question of the future of Slavery in this country in their own hands. The madness of the traitors has struck a withering blow at its most potent supporter, *the cotton interest*—and their efforts to destroy the Republic, for the avowed purpose of constructing upon its ruins one that shall foster Slavery as a prime element of power and grandeur, have unlocked the manacles. Never has there appeared a more striking instance of the assurance that "the wrath of man" should praise God—in other words, the righteous cause of human liberty. Where, in the North, there was one man, ten days ago, in favor of emancipation, there are ten thousand to-day. Willingly or unwillingly, the abettors of the rebellion at the South must speedily learn this great and significant fact. The hearts of nineteen millions of people stimulating strong hands and unbounded resources, are beating powerfully to-day, as the voice of the jubilee trumpet rings out the glorious sentence, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." The fiat has gone forth, that the slave must be prepared for gradual emancipation. Such a dangerous element of destruction must not longer be tolerated in the Republic. The work must be done in strict justice to all—but *it must be done.* The *power* as well as the *beneficence* of the Federal Government must be speedily asserted; peace and quiet must be restored; and then the statesmen from every section of the Union must, with patriotic and fraternal zeal, endeavor to devise wise and judicious measures for eradicating this dangerous evil. He who, North or South, shall do the most in this holy work, will stand loftiest in the Valhalla of his country benefactors.

B. J. L.

BORDER-STATE ARRANGEMENTS.

Interesting and Satisfactory Correspondence.

From the Indianapolis Journal, May 20.

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN, RECEIVED APRIL 25.

LOUISVILLE.—Will you cooperate with me in a proposition to the Government at Washington, for peace by the Border-States, as mediators between the contending parties. B. MAGOFFIN.

ANSWER TO ABOVE, SENT APRIL 25.

INDIANAPOLIS.—I will unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace which shall be Constitutional, and honorable to Indiana and the Federal Government; and will, if you appoint, meet you to-morrow at Jeffersonville. Answer.

O. P. MORTON.

TELGRAM RECEIVED APRIL 26.

LOUISVILLE.—I have answered a dispatch from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, that I would meet his representatives, or send Commissioner at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock. Please meet us there or send commissioners. I can't go to Jeffersonville to morrow. Answer.

B. MAGOFFIN.

REPLY SENT APRIL 26.

INDIANAPOLIS.—I will meet your Excellency at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on Tuesday next, at 4 P. M. *I expect to meet you in person.*

O. P. MORTON.

When Gov. MORTON reached Cincinnati, he met not Gov. MAGOFFIN, but Col. CRITTENDEN, with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FRANKFORT, April 29.

Hon. O. P. Morton and Hon. Wm. Dennison, Governors of Indiana and Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: Col. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN is hereby fully authorized to represent me in the Conference, to be held at 4 o'clock to morrow evening, at the Spencer House, at Cincinnati. Respectfully,

B. MAGOFFIN.

Gov. MAGOFFIN was telegraphed to appear in person. It was understood that he would come. But he didn't. Then Mr. CRITTENDEN delivered to Gov. MORTON the following letter:

COPY OF A LETTER FROM T. L. CRITTENDEN, RECEIVED APRIL 30.

To Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, to solicit the cooperation of yourself and Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor of the State of Ohio, in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. T. L. CRITTENDEN.

GOV. MORTON'S REPLY.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, May 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reply to the note of Col. T. L. CRITTENDEN, of yesterday's date, informing me that he had been instructed by you to solicit the cooperation of Gov. DENNISON and myself "in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles."

I have the honor to say in reply, that I do not recognize the right of any State to act as a mediator between the Federal Government and a rebellious State.

I hold that Indiana and Kentucky are but integral parts of the nation, and as such are subject to the government of the United States, and bound to obey the requisitions of the President, issued in pursuance of his constitutional authority—that it is the duty of every State government to prevent, by all means in its power, the transportation from within its own limits, of arms, military stores and provisions, to any State in open rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States; and to restrain her citizens from all acts giving aid and comfort to the enemy; that there is no ground in the Constitution midway between the Federal Government and a rebellious State, upon which another State can stand, holding both in check; and that a State must take her stand upon the one side or the other; and I invoke the State of Kentucky by all the sacred ties that bind us together, to take her stand with Indiana promptly and efficiently, on the side of the Union.

The action of the Federal Government in the present contest being strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the law of the land, and entertaining the views above indicated, I am impelled to decline the cooperation solicited by you.

I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky may remain in the Union, and that the intimate political, social and commercial relations which exist between her and Indiana, may never be disturbed, but cemented and strengthened through all coming years.

With great respect, O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

To Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

Kentucky—Threatened Attack on Cairo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 2, 1861.

The following petition to the Governor is circulating this morning, and being signed by almost everybody:

"*To B. Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

It is asserted and believed that a body of armed men have it in contempl

ker-bone was fractured, and he sustained various other injuries, which for a long while prevented him from attending to business. He lays his damages at $10,000. The defendants deny every allegation in the complaint, and throw the plaintiff upon the proof of all his allegations. Case still on.

Mr. Ashmead for plaintiff; Andrews, Colly & Thompson for defendants.

Hackley's Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

This Court opened yesterday morning, but was adjourned until to-day. After fixing the day for hearing a number of cases on appeal, Hackley's case was set down for to-day.

The Seventh and Ninth Avenue cases were set down for the 3d Tuesday of the Term.

All About the Transportation of a Herd of Hogs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Wells.

James A. Duncan vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—The action is brought to recover damages laid at $2,700, sustained by reason of defendants' negligence. In July, 1859, the plaintiff shipped a number of hogs with defendants for transportation from Buffalo to Albany. It is claimed, on the part of the plaintiff that, by defendants' negligence, the hogs were not properly provided for, the weather being intensely hot at the time, and that by exposure the stock was rendered comparatively useless; that, by the terms of their contract, defendant was bound to have started with the freight early in the morning, in order to avoid the intensity of the heat; secondly, that the defendants did not provide proper cars for the transportation of the freight, and that on account of this a number of the hogs were lost on the road. The Judge charged the jury, who have not agreed upon a verdict.

Mr. Whitney, for plaintiff; Mr. Nicoll, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

"A BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH."

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN, who holds the present term on account of the absence of Judge MCCUNN at the seat of war, denied the motion for the discharge of Redman McManus—indicted for murder—on bail, and ordered the case to the Oyer and Terminer.

GRAND JURY AT DISCOUNT.

The Grand Jury list being then called, and a full panel not being present, the answering members were discharged until this morning at 10 o'clock, when, if a full number shall appear, the Recorder will deliver a charge.

JUDGE M'CUNN RETURNED.

At this point the Recorder, receiving notice that Judge MCCUNN had returned, and would be ready to hold Court to-day, dismissed the petty jury for the day, and adjourned the Court to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Thomas Rooney, Henry J. Child's.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Flynn.

For Bigamy—James Higgins.

For Homicide—Julia Murphy.

For Forgery—Edward Patterson, Joseph Jacobs, John W. Brown, James Jones, Charles Whelply.

For Larceny—Manuel Porado, William Atkinson, Thomas Kidd, Thomas McCabe.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 6.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	90	350	N. Y. Central R.	72
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	89	300	do	72⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg	76	50	do	s10 71¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76½	50	do	s5 71¾
4,000	do	76½	100	do	s15 71⅞
1,000	do	76⅞	50	do	s10 71⅞
14,500	Treas 12 p. c N.	101¾	25	do	s5 71⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46½	200	Erie Railroad	21
4,000	do	47	50	do	s15 20⅜
3,000	do	s10 46⅜	50	do	21¾
7,000	Va. St. 6s	c 46⅜	100	do	s5 21
1,000	do	s10 46⅜	100	do	s30 20⅜
8,000	do	s3 45	50	do	21⅛
1,000	do	c 45⅜	100	Harlem Railroad	12¼
24,000	Missouri St. 6s	39⅜	125	Reading Railroad	31½
5,000	do	s10 39⅜	50	do	b30 31⅝
5,000	do	39⅜	200	do	s15 31⅜
2,000	do	39⅜	50	do	31¾
15,000	do	39¾	50	do	b30 31⅜
1,000	N. O. St. 6s	57	400	do	31⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	73½	100	Illinois C. R. S.	s3 59½
5,000	Hu. R. 3d m. x i.	82	250	do	60
2,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. C B	95	100	do	s10 59⅜
500	Ill. Cen R. bds.	89½	200	do	s10 60
2,000	Ch. and R. I. bs	92	50	do	s15 60
1,000	C. B. & Q. Rd. 8 per cent. bs	94	100	do	s10 60½
1,000	H. 1st M. b ex int.	95½	250	do	60¾
30	Merchants Ex. Bk	85	1450	do	60⅜
10	Bk of Commerce	85	100	do	b3 60¾
20	Corn Ex. Bank	75	350	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24
10	Park Bank	95	15	do	24¾
60	Pac. M. S. Co.	10	160	do	s30 23¾
100	do	s3 68	160	do	b10 24
9	do	69	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	s30 37
220	Mich. Cen. R.	44¼	50	Ch., B. & Q. R	58⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	13⅜	80	Mil. & Miss R	9½
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	76¾	100	Erie Railroad	s15 21⅜
9,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	76⅜	50	do	22
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89¾	110	Hud. River R.	36⅜
4,000	Trs 12 p. c. Notes.	101¾	100	Harlem Railroad	12¾
5,000	Trs. 10¾ p. c. Not.	99¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	s30 24
4,000	Cal. State 7s	73¾	200	do	s10 24¼
31,000	Mo. State 6s	40	50	Harlem R. Pref	31¾
7,000	Va. St. 6s	s10 41	160	Reading Railroad	32
1,000	do	45¾	20	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
6,000	E. R. 3d M B	81	160	do	s10 61¾
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	82	400	do	62
50	Canton Company	10	20	Cle., Col & Cin. R	92
50	Pacific M. S. C.	70	50	Cal. & Chic. R	s30 58¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 72	50	Chic & Rock I. R.	37¾
1.0	do	72⅞	120	do	38
150	do	s10 72	100	do	38¼
100	do	71⅞	15	Chi., R. & Q. R.	60
50	do	72¾	10	N. J. Central R.	105

MONDAY, May 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 4, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 27:

Decrease in Loans	$206,988
Decrease in Specie	937,929
Increase in Circulation	455,923
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,811,378

(including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 5, 1860.	May 4, 1861.	April 27, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	127,479,520	124,610,166	124,817,154
Specie	23,815,746	38,054,254	38,991,683
Circulation	9,391,861	9,296,399	8,840,476
Gross Deposits	108,505,420	112,712,933	114,613,562
Exchanged	26,546 095	17,735,552	17,824 803
Undrawn	81,959,325	94 977,381	96,788,759
In Sub-Treas'ry	7,049,143	9,761,151	10,773,000

The Bank return is larger on the Specie line than was generally looked for, as very considerable daily sums were known to have been drawn loss for Boston, Philadelphia &c. during the week. The heaviest loss was made by the Sub-Treasury, the balance being reduced about a million of dollars, part of which went under military escort to Washington for disbursement to the Army. The Loans and Discounts at Bank are again steady. The Deposit line is drawn down by payments in Specie on out of town balances. As usual on quarter day, the Circulation is temporarily increased. The general condition of the Bank movement, under the circumstances of the time, is not only secure and satisfactory, but unusually strong. The Associated Banks now move as a single concern, their strength in Specie and Bills Receivable being practically consolidated and equalized. The present week opens on a quiet market for Money. A better feeling is created by the manner in which the 4th May payments passed over on Saturday, and the moderate decline in the heavy Specie average at Bank.

The Stock Exchange improved to-day under the quiet political news in the morning papers, the vigor displayed by the Government in moving troops, and the favorable Railway traffic reported from the West for the month of April. At both Boards the demand was on rather a liberal scale, and this afternoon prices were quite buoyant. The Government Stocks are ⅛@1 ℔ cent. higher than on Saturday, and 3 ℔ cent. better than this day week. The 5 ℔ cents. equally with the new 6 ℔ cents. participate in the demand. Treasury paper is also firm, and the 12 ℔ cent. issue in request at 101¼ ℔ cent. The Border State Stocks are comparatively steady, with less excitement than last week, and more moderate differences between cash and time bargains. There is more doing in Railway Mortgages, though in a retail or investment way rather than on speculation. The Railway Shares show a good degree of animation, and the upward turn in prices isfelt to-day by Illinois Central, New-York Central, Toledo and Erie. The fluctuations in Illinois Central were from 59½ to 62½ ℔ cent., a difference of 3 ℔ cent, and something like the same difference was made in the various calls of Friday and Saturday last. The resulting advance in about a week is equal to 5 ℔ cent. New-York Central opened at 72@71⅞, and advanced to 72½@⅝ ℔ cent. Toledo sold as high as 24½; Erie at 22; and Galena returned to 58¼@¾ ℔ cent. Hudson, Reading, Rhode Island, the Michigan Roads and Harlem were all steady in the forenoon, and rather firm this afternoon. The last done in Pacific Mail was at 70 ℔ cent. Late in the afternoon, the Share Market left off firm, under a good speculative demand for New-York Central, Illinois Central, Toledo, &c. The following are about the latest figures:

Central	72¼	Pacific	70
Erie	22	Michigan Guaranteed	29½
Illinois Central	62½	Michigan Central	44¾
Toledo	24½	Reading	32⅛
Galena	59	Missouris	40
Hudson	36¾	Virginias	45½

The next mail for Exrope goes by the Cunarder *Asia* from this port on Wednesday. The rates on London continue depressed, particularly for Merchant bills on England, which are done from 102½ to 104 ℔ cent. Bank and Bankers' bills are quoted irregular, from 104 to 105 ℔ cent. The business of buying is pretty much confined to the Banking-houses, as the Importers are not remitting to any considerable extent at present.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

April.	Premium.	May.	Premium.
29..New-Orleans	¾@ ⅞	2..St. Louis	10 @11
28..Mobile	½@ ⅝	2..Louisville	3 @ 4
May.		2..Detroit	1 @ 1½
4..Philadelphia	Par.	3..Cincinnati	2½ @ 3
4..Boston	Par.	3..Pittsburgh	4 @ 4½
2..Baltimore	2¾@ 3¼	3..Canada	⅛@ ¾
1..Washington	4 @ 5¾	1..Memphis	5 @ 6
1..Savannah	5 @ 6	2..Beilefontaine	2 @ 3
1..Chicago	10 @10½	1..Niles, Mich	10 @11
1..Milwaukee	8 @ 8¾	2..Indianapolis	1 @ 1½
2..Cleveland	1 @ 1½		

The following is the latest reports of American Stocks in London, received by the *City of Baltimore* this morning:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent	83 @ 88	
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	80 @ 82	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	72 @ 76	
Do. 6 ℔ cent	65 @ 70	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent do 1875	87 @ 89	83½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	29½ @ 28½	28¾ ½
Do. do. all paid	70 @ 72	70¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	69 @ 71x.c.	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	83 @ 85x.c.	83¾
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	92 @ 94	
Do. do. 7 ℔ c.con. bs, 1876	92 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares	70 @ 72	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔c., '67	90 @92x.c.	91
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔c., '83, assent.	81 @ 83	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔c., '62, '71, '75, do.	56 @ 58	
Do. shares, assented	24½ @ 25⅜	25⅜ 5
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	96 @ 98	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℔ cent., convert	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster	87 @ 89	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 4.	Loans. April 27.	Specie. May 4.	Specie. April 27.
Bk. of New-York	4,660,592	4,701,131	1,460,483	1,494,012
Manhattan Co	5,972,497	4,967,799	2,058,723	1,934,814
Merchants' Bank	5,987,185	5,615,612	1,419,008	1,157,860
Mechanics' Bank	3,824,287	3,925,586	1,293,067	1,198,109
Union Bank	2,656,633	2,588,504	1,141,633	1,202,865
Bank of America	6,212,282	5,949,964	3,316,627	3,726,156
Phenix Bank	3,401,256	3,392,025	1,158,882	1,096,592
City Bank	2,121,139	2,137,415	859,271	811,666
Tradesmen's Bk	1,643,751	1,628,073	285,226	268,153
Fulton Bank	1,270,998	1,222,241	795,777	612 862
Chemical Bank	2,148,833	2,043,256	1,770,079	1,698,770
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,091,113	2,073,631	345,030	419,872
National Bank	2,043,752	2,114,639	483,683	361 072
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,623,898	1,513,686	312 003	385,094
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	847, 104	860,955	302,137	308 831
Greenwich Bank	676,204	693 446	175,938	162,015
Leather Man. Bk.	1,658,264	1,706,749	628,721	505,306
Seventh Ward Bk.	971,065	1,017,447	504,382	475,049
Bk. St. New-York	3,493,824	3,437,092	1,216,488	1,414,011
Am. Exchange Bk	7,404,578	7,476,913	1,838,473	1,675 710
Bk. of Commerce	13,416,629	13,558,477	2,702,091	3,196,363
Broadway Bank	3,240,156	3,462,299	991,167	871,614
Ocean Bank	1,642,368	1,606,114	379,953	391,724
Mercantile Bank	2,526,238	2,510.012	640,193	685,680
Pacific Bank	910,622	921,702	248,619	299,191
Bank of Republic	3,590,471	3,688,749	1,424,631	1,602,336
Chatham Bank	748,594	742 988	164,546	170 871
People's Bank	647,334	642,456	162 191	174,186
Bank of N. Am.	1,830,618	1,868 445	398,556	355,383
Hanover Bank	1,564,768	1,549,873	328,552	369,015
Irving Bank	737,539	760,647	168,176	170,722
Metropolitan Bk.	7,302,313	7,196 947	1,832,731	2 225,387
Citizens' Bank	782,514	781 662	197,430	221,034
Nassau Bank	1,635 936	1,644,148	347,312	369,078
Market Bank	1,540,663	1,539,696	396,469	397,816
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,047,307	1,061,109	174 493	177,867
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,358,016	2,323,356	408 243	428,130
Corn Exch. Bank	1,594,277	1,599,864	340 925	348.4 6
Continental Bank	2,871.717	2,815,043	1,015 429	1,082,748
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	993.701	968,779	257,388	238,694
Oriental Bank	478 389	482,338	99,253	97,171
Marine Bank	823 089	991,611	166 991	141 366
Atlantic Bank	512 114	513,093	71,994	78,702
Importers' & Trad's Bk.	2,384,891	2,415,010	500,063	539,822
Park Bank	5,086,946	5,179,835	2,932,575	2,284,854
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	836,492	750,959	248 891	260,613
Grocers' Bank	536,144	536,824	115,436	111,148
North River Bk.	595,211	592,646	115,209	118,877
East River Bank	323,227	322,408	113,039	95,644
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	778,487	775,473	230 947	224,876
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	395,504	397,723	50 757	47 755
N. Y. Exch. Bank	321,147	310,894	23 725	22 934
Bull's Head Bank	814 276	499 992	65,242	68 031
N. Y. County Bk.	352,323	344,725	123,741	122,499
Total	124,610,166	124,817,154	38,054,254	38,991,683
Decrease	$206,988		Decrease	$937,429

Banks.	Circulation. May 4.	Circulation. April 27.	Deposits—Net. May 4.	Deposits—Net. April 27.
Bk. of New-York	435,817	437,310	3,333,940	3,505 925
Manhattan Co	372,718	368,207	4,372,562	4,414,108
Merchants' Bank	193,240	175,101	4,360,142	3 991,651
Mechanics' Bank	308 380	286,808	3,137,574	3,168,010
Union Bank	224,181	210,534	2,893,140	2,952,473
Bk. of America	126,732	123 798	6,956,397	7,053,387
Phenix Bank	150,728	132,778	2,703,175	2,581,494
City Bank			1,811,749	1,796,309
Tradesmen's Bk	334,899	325,549	770,810	760 465
Fulton Bank	215,649	197,326	1,445,158	1,369,556
Chemical Bank	356 480	363,016	3,444,059	3,183,182
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,273	126 079	1,147,651	1,220 344
National Bank	163,381	146,083	1,112,935	1,033,127
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	265,781	263 476	1,221,084	1,118,433
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	157,062	157,137	880,162	765,774
Greenwich Bank	172,015	169,139	499,711	476,588
Leather Man. Bk.	324,149	329,442	1,233,151	1,191,534
Seventh Ward Bk.	216,586	198,503	695,480	710,733
Bk. St. New-York	271,729	239 538	2,264,692	2,557,543
Am. Exchange Bk.	196,804	176,731	4,998,559	4,879,715
Bk. of Commerce	1 975	1,975	7,635,897	7,849,439
Broadway Bank	283 989	286,100	3,312,560	3,435,510
Ocean Bank	100,841	97,451	1,029,929	1,017,674
Mercantile Bank	26,886	25,553	2,057,262	1,910,257
Pacific Bank	154,523	141,703	792,783	820,672
Bk. of Republic	223 671	224,749	3,319,156	3,425,969
Chatham Bank	108,191	104,042	436,342	498,996
People's Bank	96,216	97,923	476,645	505,362
Bank of N. Am.	102,957	96,544	1,206,944	1,218,299
Hanover Bank	91,339	83 694	788,803	854,517
Irving Bank	129,193	125,113	548,127	569 344
Metropolitan Bk.	251,167	238 014	5,105,702	5,488 943
Citizens' Bank	155 403	150,199	652 020	686 324
Nassau Bank	137,704	138 366	1,161,849	1,169,085
Market Bank	215 742	212 649	1,057,930	1,057,153
St. Nicholas Bank	82,807	84 560	656,250	641,363
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	290 093	281'185	1,371,759	1,394,464
Corn Exch. Bank	141.557	131 661	888,953	917 868
Continental Bank	200,348	194 205	1,814,594	1,850,137
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	240,417	218,997	781,473	805,887
Oriental Bank	100,484	99 397	343 678	348,726
Marine Bank	146 089	142 851	568,537	554,908
Atlantic Bank	90,642	83 937	236,496	250,199
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	195,873	192 114	1,636,628	1,599 339
Park Bank	166 104	169 872	5,120,825	5,579,814
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	88 975	86,699	603,366	533,666
Grocers' Bank	53 939	49,404	374,956	371,994
North River Bank	76,179	77,585	330,108	348,139
East River Bank	89,197	87,243	276,126	261,312
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	141 304	135 672	594 785	557,679
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	141,731	140,897	167,514	167,514
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	80,504	78 961	261,102	245,686
Bull's Head Bank	128 881	116,374	478 880	468 433
N. Y. County Bk.	82,101	79,844	297,274	286,803
Total	9,296,399	8,840,476	94,977,381	96,788,759
Increase	$455,923		Decrease	$1,811,378

Latest Foreign Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 25.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool Market, on Wednesday and Thursday, were 30,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS very dull and nominal, owing to the weather being favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS are steady.

LONDON, Thursday, April 25.

Illinois Central Shares 29 discount. Eries, 25¼.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par @1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

Annual Elections of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and the New-York Commercial Association.

The first regular Annual Election of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, took place yesterday, at the office of the Company, northwest corner of Moore and Water streets, in the new Exchange Building. There was only one ticket presented to the stockholders, which received their unanimous support. It was as follows:

For Trustees.

F. M. French, S. D. Harrison, Wm. H. Newman, Edw'd J. Lowber, Rob't J. Randolph, Wm. D. Mangam, Edw'd Cromwell, Adon Smith, Jr., John B. Wright.

For Inspectors of Election.

E. H. Tompkins, Robert H. Holt, B. C. Bogert.

The New-York Commercial Association also, yesterday, held its first annual election of officers on the business floor of the Produce Exchange. Several tickets were offered, the two which polled the bulk of the votes, differing, however, only in the nominations for the Presidency, one being headed by the name of Mr. JOHN B. WRIGHT, and the other by that of Mr. ISAAC H. REED. The ticket chosen, and by a large majority, was as follows:

For President—JOHN B. WRIGHT; *Vice-President*—JAMES P. WALLACE; *Treasurer*—BENJAMIN C. BOGERT.

Managers:

John J. Kingsford, Samuel Simmons, Geo. D. Cragin, Charles Lamson, George B. Powell, Edw. M. Banks, Francis P Sage, E. W. Coleman, B. N. Fox, F. A. Ray, John W. Thorne, Isaac H. Reed.

Arbitration Committee.

Dwight Johnson, John S. Williams, C. C. Winans, Nelson Young, J. Eager.

Inspectors of Election.

John J. Marvin, Wm P. Coe, Samuel E. Getty.

Mr. WRIGHT has been seriously ill for some days past, and wholly unable to leave his residence. He is, however, rapidly recovering, and will probably appear on 'Change in a day or two. He is a very popular merchant, and the vote cast for him, yesterday, in his absence, may be regarded as a proof of the high esteem in which he is held in the commercial circles of this City. The total number of votes polled was 371, of which Mr. WRIGHT received 273.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 12,056 bbls. Flour, 30,445 bushels Wheat, 14,038 bushels Corn, 1,280 bushels Malt, 3,050 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,490 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $5 75 for Pearls and $5 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Middling Upland is quoted at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, yet prices have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 @$5 12½; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern continues inactive at previous prices. Sales have been confined to 1,300 bbls., at $5 75@6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet to-day. The firmness of holders of desirable lots tends to check operations. We have heard of sales of 47,000 bushels, including very inferior White Canada, at $1 35; Canada Club on private terms; White Western, (which is in much better request and is decidedly firmer than on Saturday,) at $1 45@$1 70; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 27½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 26; Chicago Spring, part at $1 22; Red State, at $1 26@$1 30; and Red Jersey at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn continues quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported of only 23,000 bushels, at 67c. for new mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for old do. do.; 67c.@68c. for Jersey Yellow; 68c. for Yellow Southern; 70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is selling more freely at 67c.@68c. ℔ bushel; 5,000 bushels changed hands at 68c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy at 55c.@70c ℔ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels State at 60c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada, at 34c @34½c.; Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are very quiet to-day, including new, at 16c @23c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Are generally neglected to day; prices altogether nominal.

MOLASSES—No important movements transpired to day.

OILS—A very moderate demand exists for Linseed, at 58c @60c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, but at somewhat irregular prices. Mess is quoted higher, though the market closes with less buoyancy than it opened. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 bbls. at $17 50@$18, closing at $17 50@$17 75, chiefly $17 75, for Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, to-day, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 190 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at former rates. Sales 500 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 10c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, 110 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand, at 17¾c.@18c., chiefly at 17¾c.@17¾c., 18c. being an asking price, ℔ gallon. Sales, 370 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been somewhat limited, to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s @2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d @6½d.; Corn, 6d.@6¼d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 7-32d. @¼d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d. @25s.; Tobacco, 25s. Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. @3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. @27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. @3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s. @37s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Leaves.	For.		
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bersuia	Southampton	New-York	June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Bammonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—HIAWATHA—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CAPITOLA. Evening—BOWLED OUT—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The condition of affairs at the Federal Capital does not appear to have changed much during the last twenty-four hours. The number of troops there has been augmented by the arrival of two regiments from New-Jersey, but no movement indicating a specific line of operations on the part of the Government has been made. The people across the river in Alexandria have been much alarmed at the recent reports that the Federal troops would soon take possession of that place, and many of them have left their homes in consequence. The Virginia militia who were quartered there have also left precipitately, and taken up a new position at Culpepper Court-house, a little further from supposed danger. The plans of the Government are kept so secret that it is impossible to tell in what direction the first movement will be made, but it is more than probable that we shall soon hear of the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by the United States troops.

The Secretary of War, in accordance with public demands, has decided to open the military road between Washington and Philadelphia, by way of Annapolis, for passenger travel. There will be two trains, daily, each way, starting from each point respectively at 10:30 A. M. and 11 o'clock P M. Travel at present is not interrupted over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, although it is in possession of the Federal troops. The work of reconstructing and repairing the bridges on the Northern Central Road was rapidly progressing at last accounts, and must be now nearly completed. The route through Baltimore will then, undoubtedly, be immediately opened.

The Maryland Legislature reassembled yesterday, but no report of their proceedings has reached us,—owing, probably, to the difficulty of telegraphing during the continuance of the heavy rain-storm which prevailed last night. Since the failure of the bill to establish the Committee of Safety, however, it is not considered likely that the Secessionist members will insist upon the calling of a State Convention. Should they do so, the Union men will insist upon the submission of the question of "Convention," or "No Convention," to the people in the election of delegates. The Federal troops at the Relay House were yesterday engaged in strengthening their position. Gen. BUTLER, it is understood, has given the Baltimoreans an intimation that Northern troops must march in safety over the ground where Massachusetts blood was spilt

Gov. LETCHER may claim equality with Ex-Gov. WISE in the number, if not in the length of his manifestoes. His latest one is a proclamation, issued within a day or two, in which he declares it to be the solemn duty of every citizen of Virginia, in view of threatened invasion from the North, to prepare for the impending conflict. He therefore authorizes the General commanding the military forces of the State to call out, and cause to be mustered into service from time to time, as the public exigencies may require, such volunteer forces as he may deem necessary.

The condition of affairs at Charleston is apparently becoming rather desperate. Provisions are very high and scarce, with the prospect of their becoming still more so when the blockade shall have been made effective. But this is not the only trouble. The troops there are becoming disaffected, and refuse to obey the behests of their leaders. This fact is divulged in an address delivered to one of the regiments by Gov PICKENS, which indicates that they had refused to leave the State to fight the battles of the Confederacy in Virginia.

The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Pickens evidently begin to think they are not in so desirable a position as they had been led to anticipate. An outspoken letter in the Charleston *Mercury*, written at Pensacola on the 20th of April, represents the condition of affairs there as very desperate. The rebel force there at that time numbered some six or seven thousand, and they expected a siege of six months' duration. The writer is frank enough to admit that the advantages were on the side of Fort Pickens in point both of armament and position, while, having command of the sea, it could be reinforced and supplied without hindrance.

The schooner *Charles Dennis*, which arrived from Wilmington, N. C., last night, has on board Lieut DE LANEL and 50 men, late of the Fayetteville, N. C., Arsenal. The Lieutenant reports that on the 17th of April, between 1,000 and 1,200 North Carolina State Militia were drawn up before the Arsenal, and the officer in command of the Arsenal, Brevet-Major S. S. ANDERSON, deemed it prudent to surrender, which was accordingly done. There were about 40,000 stand of arms in the Arsenal at the time. Lieut DE L and the men were conducted to Wilmington, and allowed to depart unmolested. Major ANDERSON was left at the Arsenal, being too unwell to be removed.

The Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. BRETT, which was, yesterday morning, ordered to return to Ulster County, at a late hour in the day, much to their gratification, were ordered to Washington, and in company with detachments from Catskill and Rhinebeck, of 100 men each, will leave their snug quarters in the Park at an early hour this morning, and proceed south by the New-Jersey Railroad. They have received the improved Minié musket, and have consented to serve for any term less than one year.

Hon. JOHN A DIX, now so well known throughout the country as having, while Secretary of the Treasury under President BUCHANAN, instructed a Federal officer at New-Orleans to shoot "on the spot" any man who attempted to "haul down the American flag," has signified to Gov. MORGAN his acceptance of the post of Major-General of the New-York State Militia, tendered him several days since. This will be gratifying intelligence to all admirers of true patriotism.

Kentucky appears to be in no danger of following the lead of her Governor, MAGOFFIN, in his secession tendencies, if the sentiment of Louisville is to be taken as an indication of that of the State. The vote of the city in favor of the Union candidates to the Border State Convention was from six to eight thousand—pronounced to be larger than any aggregate vote ever before polled there. Indeed, so universal is the Union sentiment there, that it was not thought worth while to run any Secession ticket. Hon. LESLIE COOMBS, in a letter written to a friend in Cincinnati on the 27th ult., estimated that the State would go for the Union by perhaps fifty thousand majority.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 25th, *via* Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The political advices are of little importance.

Our correspondence from Great Salt Lake City gives us a view of affairs in Utah to the 12th of April. The Mormon General Conference assembled in the Tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City on the morning of the 6th, and continued two days. Addresses were made by all the "shining lights" among the saints, including Brigham Young, Ezra T. Benson, Daniel H. Wells, Heber C. Kimball, and others. The speeches were all in the usual vein of Mormonism. No missionaries were appointed, though it was intimated that a large number would soon be called out. Judicial matters in the Territory were still in an unsettled condition.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, transacted a large amount of routine business, but nothing of extraordinary public interest. In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the Union Safety Committee, inviting the cooperation of a Committee of the Board, whereupon the whole Board, with the exception of Mr. TROTTER, who is sick, and Mr. OTTIWELL, who is absent with the Twelfth Regiment, were appointed such Committee.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Hackley case was set down for trial today. The Seventh and Ninth-avenue Railroad cases were fixed for the third Tuesday of the Term. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the noted Texas land case was set down for trial on Monday next. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice ROBERTSON yesterday heard another motion in four cases concerning the noted Schuyler frauds.

The Stock Market was firmer and higher yesterday, with some show of speculative activity at the close of the day. New-York Central, 72½@⅝; Illinois Central, 62½@⅝. Exchange on London, 104 @105. Money without alteration in rates. The Bank return shows a decrease of $937 000 in Specie. $206,000 in Loans, and $1,811,000 in Deposits.

The rain storm, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. Light sales of Produce of all descriptions were reported; prices of Flour and Corn favored buyers slightly. The transactions in Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Oils, Fish, Hay and Hops, were also limited. The freight market was very quiet. The first regular annual election of officers of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and of the New-York Commercial Association, occurred yesterday, at the new Produce Exchange.

The Programme of the Conspiracy.

In one of his recent speeches at Chicago, Senator DOUGLAS affirmed that the plan of the conspirators for the establishment of the Montgomery Government was matured more than a twelvemonth since, and that the election of President LINCOLN had nothing to do with it. There is no doubt that the whole matter was concocted by a very few individuals, disappointed, as Mr. STEPHENS said, in their political aspirations; and that they have sought to carry it through according to a very ingenious and masterly programme, that was devised for them five-and-twenty years ago, and then published in a work of fiction, written by Prof. BEVERLEY TUCKER, of William and Mary College, a leading politician of the school of nullification and disunion. The volume to which we refer, is a novel entitled *The Partisan Leader*, which was intended as the pioneer of a series of similar works, composed with the view of disseminating disunion sentiments in the Southern States. Even the masterly genius of DISRAELI, however, has failed to give vitality to the political novel; and it is no reflection upon Mr. TUCKER to say that the reading public did not manifest sufficient interest in his enterprise to make it worth his while to pursue it. His disunion novel fell still-born from the Press, and its successors never saw the light—but recent events have caused the exhumation of the *Partisan Leader*, and we are indebted to the *National Intelligencer* for the preservation of so much of its contents as is of interest in the present connection.

In the early pages of his work, Prof. TUCKER introduces his reader to a knot of politicians in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va., who are impressed with the South-side view of our national condition, and arrive at the conclusion that,

"Wherever Virginia, or any other of the slave-holding States, shall find itself driven to *secession*, the other party, in the consciousness of superior strength, might be tempted forcibly to resist the exercise of the right. They then arrive at the conclusion that SEPARATION, (which they deemed to be inevitable,) to be peaceable, must be prompt."

It was the expectation of the novelist that the States in question would be "driven" to secession in the year 1856—anticipating its actual occurrence only by a single Presidential term. His book proceeds on the theory that the schemes of the year 1836 have been realized twenty years afterwards. Then it is that the Southern States, by a "movement nearly simultaneous," will secede from the Union and immediately form a Southern Confederacy.

"The suddenness of these measures," says the novelist, "was less remarkable than the prudence with which they had been conducted. The two together left little doubt that *there had been a preconcert among the leading men of the several States*, arranging previously what should be done, whenever circumstances should threw power into the hands of those whom, at the bidding of the usurper, the people had once driven from their councils. It is now known that there was such concert. Nor was it confined to the seceding States alone. In Virginia also there were men who entered into the same views. * * Not only had they sketched provisionally the plan of a Southern Confederacy, but they had taken measures to regulate their relations with foreign Powers."

By the indications in Virginia there was reason in the seceding States to hope for her ultimate accession to the Confederacy, and therefore,

"The leading men," referred to, "had determined to wait for her no longer, but to proceed to the execution of their plan, leaving her to follow."

The prophecy of Professor TUCKER has failed only in point of time, and but a few years in that. In 1861, instead of 1856, we have seen the "free concert" of the "leading men," by a "prompt" movement, "nearly simultaneous," hurrying the Gulf States into secession—forming "immediately" a "Southern Confederacy"—leaving Virginia and the Border States to "follow" at a convenient time. This is substantially the programme of Mr. YANCEY in his celebrated letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER, and we are only surprised to see by how inconsiderable a number of the "leading men" of the South the programme has been carried into performance. The efficient force of the conspiracy seems to be the little knot of turbulent politicians who first made themselves conspicuous by obstructing the organization of the House of Representatives in the time of President TAYLOR. Disappointed in not having things their own way at that time, TOOMBS and STEPHENS conspired with a few weaker brethren from the South to defeat the Administration candidate for the Speaker's Chair, and succeeded in forcing on the House their confederate COBB. About the same time they imported into Washington, from Georgia, a disciple by the name of CLAYTON, whom they quartered in a good paying office in one of the Departments, and whom COBB afterwards, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, made his chief assistant. These four men have been working together in a sort of partnership, under the firm and style of TOOMBS & Co., and it would be ludicrous, if the result were not so grave and disastrous, to see how large a share of power and plunder these men have ventured to appropriate. It would seem that they must have been very short of "leading men" from other States, when we find TOOMBS Secretary of State, STEPHENS Vice-President, COBB President of the Congress, and CLAYTON Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The "leading men" of the other States should be grateful to these Georgia gentlemen for permitting them to be represented at all in the new Confederacy, but TOOMBS had suffered some experience with JEFFERSON DAVIS in old times, and knew perhaps if there were any fighting to be done, it was more in his line than that of any member of the firm of TOOMBS & Co.

The nature of the associations of these men, and the nature of the tools they operate with in Washington, joined with the fact that so few men of national reputation outside of this particular clique of born conspirators have heartily and conspicuously identified themselves with the Montgomery rebellion, gives us great reason to believe that the "preconcert" in this outbreak has been much less extensive than is sometimes supposed, and that the determination to quell it will find a much more general support in the conservative sentiment, even of the Gulf States, than we have dared to believe. It was not till we saw and understood the tactics by which Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina were to be hurried into secession "without knowing how," and without giving their people an opportunity of being heard, that we fully comprehend the machinery that has been employed in the more Southern States. We not only believe that it is fully in the power of the Federal Government to crush this infamous conspiracy, but we believe that *a very large majority of the people of the seceding States*, excepting always South Carolina, will hail with delight the vindication of the Union and of its flag.

Difference of Authorities—Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens.

We have already exposed some of the sophistries which abound in the message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to his Congress of Confederates. The document, however, is too important to be dismissed without further attention. Its leading positions are not only in flat contradiction to the well-known facts of history, but have been repudiated, in the most emphatic manner, by men high in office in his own Confederacy.

Mr. DAVIS commences by reiterating the old South Carolina dogma, once so detested throughout the South, and which, under the guise of *nullification*, was confronted and for the time defeated by Gen. JACKSON, but is now the cardinal doctrine of the new Confederacy, that in the adoption of the Constitution "the several States did not merge their separate and independent Sovereignties into one *common* government or nation, but that the Union was only a *compact* between independent States." He then goes on to say that the carefully worded clauses in the Constitution "proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a *compact* between States, but was in effect a *National Government*, set up above and over the States." This school of politicians, he tells us, from motives of interest, perverted the powers their numerical superiority enabled them to exert, to the promotion of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, which have fattened and grown rich out of the South. This was no longer to be borne, and the only remedy was the dissolution of the *compact* that gave power to commit such outrages.

All this assumption is in flat contradiction to the argument of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, against secession, published by us a few days ago, addressed to the people of the South, showing the beneficent working of this instrument upon their institutions, under which they had shown a progress in population, wealth, education, in political influence and social comforts, unparalelled in the world's history! Mr. STEPHENS compared the condition of the Southern States under this instrument to that of our first Parents in the Garden of Eden. Its destruction, he told them, would be worse than expulsion from Paradise, and he warned them not, in an evil hour, by secession, to convert themselves from men into devils, seeking to cut each others' throats. We have only to cite the *Vice*-President of the Confederate States to prove this part of the speech of their *President* to be a tissue of falsehoods, which are alike disproved by history and experience.

It was only when consolidated into a nation that any considerable progress by these States was possible. The boundaries of these States being purely artificial, being that of the original grants made in entire ignorance of the country, by the Monarch of England to personal favorites, or to companies of adventurers, their union under a common Government coextensive in its operations with a homogeneous territory and people, was felt to be an imperative necessity, not only for defence against foreign aggression, but for self-defense, and the promotion of the general welfare. The field of exertion, or enterprise, of the individual, was not to be limited by merely arbitrary lines, but he must have scope and protection commensurate with our whole territory. Such was the theory of Government, and the necessity which presented itself to the framers of the Constitution, and such it continued to be till the South, refusing to abolish Slavery, as it was expected they would do, thus making us in fact a homogeneous people, found themselves losing by the wonderful progress of the North, which, with a truly cosmopolitan nature, which is the presage of a grand destiny, discarded all past institutions as soon as they became an incumbrance upon its progress, and committed itself to the inventive genius and progressive spirit of the age.

Another wrong intolerable to the South was that the majority must rule, or to quote the language of Mr. DAVIS:

"So utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the Inaugural Address delivered by President Lincoln, in March last, he asserts as an axiom, which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern."

We are certainly greatly obliged to President DAVIS for this frank confession of the true cause and motive to secession—this Northern heresy that the majority must rule. Who shall rule in a Republican form of Government but the majority? The moment this principle is changed, a Democracy is converted into a Despotism. The Southern Confederacy to-day is such a Despotism. We hear no complaints at the North against the rule of the *majority*. Rhode Island, with *two* members in Congress to *thirty-three* from New-York has no fear or suspicion of her gigantic neighbor, that might crush her at a blow. All Rhode Island wants is equal protection, and enjoying it, she reaps, by virtue of her wonderful industry and enterprise, her harvest in every State in the Union. Why does not South Carolina enter the lists and compete with similar energy and skill for a similar reward? Because the maintenance of peace and order within her own borders compels her to declare that all her laborers shall be ignorant and blind! When she sees herself distanced, she endeavors to prevent her rival from enjoying the prize by breaking up the Union.

The North desires the preservation of the Union exactly for the reason that the South seeks to destroy it; because it does promote the public welfare in the North to such a degree that it seems, by comparison, to favor that section alone. All the North seeks, is uniformity of protection and burdens. The north-eastern States have, in the past ten years, invested $500,000,000 in the public works of other States. They have invested a still larger sum in lands and in improvements upon them. A portion of this sum secession has wiped out, and a much larger amount is greatly imperiled. Virginia has seceded, and will, as a matter of course, repudiate. After secession, she could not pay if she would. Tennessee bids fair to follow her example. Already are some of the papers of the latter State gloating over the immense sums they have cheated out of the Northerners, who have, by the purchase of the State Bonds, supplied the money for her public works. The Governor of Georgia has, by proclamation, directed all persons to invest the money owing to the North in the bonds of the Confederate States! Such are the legitimate consequences of secession—the destruction of all property and enterprise, which the North are determined to crush, or perish in the struggle.

The next indictment urged by Mr. DAVIS against the North, is its departure from the spirit of the Constitution in reference to *Slavery*. The conspiracy against this institution had increased to an extent to absorb the whole North, rendering secession a matter of necessary self-defence. Against this averment we have only to cite the address of his Vice-President, delivered not a month ago, in which he stated that the North stood upon the exact ground of the founders of the Government in reference to Slavery, and that the South had completely reversed this ground. Mr. STEPHENS admitted fully that the Constitution threw ample guarantees around the institution, but claimed that the South must go out of the Government in obedience to the new position it assumed. His whole argument is a full and flat contradiction of the message of Mr. DAVIS on this point, which is also as fully contradicted by the universal testimony of the South; that interference with Slavery was *not* the cause of secession. The non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law was not even offered as a pretext. The ground urged was a divergence of opinion on the subject of Slavery, so great as would probably lead to future embroilments, to avoid which, the South thought proper to fall back upon her reserved rights and leave the Union.

Such are the arguments now urged by Mr. DAVIS in vindication of his course. They are not only notoriously false in their premises, but the mode of their statement is in violation of all history. If he had said, "There is such divergence of opinion between the North and South as will forever preclude their harmonious union, and we have thus taken the shortest cut to dissolve such an incongruous connection, and have taken at the same time the public property within our territory, as our portion of it, which it was feared would not, and as experience has proved, has not been conceded to us, and that it is useless to think of reconstructing anew a Government out of such hostile elements," then he would have truthfully stated his case, and in the strongest manner it could have been put.

Mr. DAVIS, in his message, has cut the last tie between himself and his old party associates. A more gratuitous insult could not have been hurled against them. *They* have conspired to sap the South of its strength, and to rob it of its slaves! They are the protectionists and John Browns of the North! The Cochrans, the Woods, the Pierces, the Cushings, and the Buchanans of the North, will take good care to repay, in a substantial way, this recognition of their past services. Henceforth, if there has been any wavering, the North will be as one soul to crush out the leaders in this great conspiracy against Government and humanity.

Government Tonics.

United States stocks went up *two per cent.* yesterday. This was the effect mainly of Mr. SEWARD's instructions to Mr. DAYTON, and the evidence afforded by current events that the Government is determined to meet this rebellion with vigor and resolution. Mr. SEWARD gives the world to understand that this Union shall not be broken up,—that all the power of the Government will be used to crush the rebellion which threatens it with destruction. In the face of this declaration, and of the vigorous preparations of the Administration to prosecute the war with relentless vigor, Government stocks advance. Could there be better proof of the spirit and resolution which pervades the great mass of our people?

The reason of this is very plain. The business community demand that the war shall be *short*;—and the more vigorously it is prosecuted the more speedily will it be closed. Business men can stand a temporary reverse. They can easily make arrangements for six months or a year. But they cannot endure a long, uncertain and tedious contest. When it becomes clear, as we trust it will, that the Government intends to pour out the whole power of the country upon this rebellion, the people will rush to its support with an eagerness of which the enthusiasm of the past fortnight affords some example. If the President would call for 250,000 men, at once,—his call would be instantly answered, and he could have two hundred millions of dollars to put them into the field. Capital has confidence in vigor and energy:—it dreads and shuns vacillation and inactivity.

The present movement establishes the solid strength and unity of the Government and thus vindicates its credit, whatever may be the result of this rebellion. Even if the Union should be divided, it will not be shattered into fragments. The doctrine of the right of secession finds no lodgment in the loyal States. And whether the South returns to it or not, the Government of the Union will not be destroyed. Capitalists will trust the Government, because the twenty millions of the loyal States will vindicate its honor, and redeem its obligations, in any contingency.

But the people demand a vigorous war,—and speedy and decisive results. The more promptly the Government moves, the more zealously will it be sustained.

THE COOLEST YET.—The Charleston *Courier* is shocked at the reports that freedom of speech is at an end in the North. Even in New-York it has heard that the open avowal of secession sentiments is no longer tolerated. It protests against such tyranny, in the name of human rights and constitutional liberty!

It is the *Courier's* ox that happens to be gored this time. What sort of liberty of speech do men enjoy in the Southern States? Hundreds and thousands have been compelled to flee merely because they held Union sentiments, even when they did not attempt to give them utterance. A reasonable degree of hypocrisy is always tolerated in such emergencies as the present; but the *Courier* transcends the bounds of decency in its complaints that freedom of speech is denied at the North.

We Deny It!

It has been charged upon the people of the North that they entertain unjust prejudices, and indulge a hatred against the people of the South. *We deny it.* The converse of this has always been true. The terms "Southern chivalry" and "Southern honor" were originally used among us in sober earnestness, denoting our appreciation of what was once the Southern character, and our admiration of its high attributes. If they have come to be spoken in irony, or in a spirit of ridicule, the fault is not ours. If the progress of degeneracy at the South, the growing arrogance and presumption of its people, have forced upon us a change in the estimation in which they were once held, the blame rests not upon us.

It is said that the people of the North have for years past been waging war upon the institutions of the South. *We deny it.* That the Northern people have no love for the institution of Slavery, and small respect for the peculiar civilization based upon it, is entirely true. Their opinions on this subject, however, are in harmony with the popular sentiment of every civilized nation and every Christian people of the whole world. But the people of the North have not followed their instincts, nor taken counsel of their prejudices, in this matter. They have left the institution at all times unharmed in the States. They divided the national domain with Slavery more than thirty years ago, and that division would have held good to-day, had it not been for the fierce spirit of Southern propagandism, and the votes of the South. The Fugitive Slave law was passed by Northern votes, was signed by a Northern President, and, repugnant as it was to the Northern mind, no attempt has ever been made to repeal or modify it. If, in a few isolated instances, its execution has been thwarted, it has been through the sudden excitement of a mob, with which no State or people sympathized, and which they at the time could not control.

It is said that the people of the North, in the exercise of the power vested in the might of majorities, would overthrow the institution of Slavery in the States. *We deny it.* In the creed of every party, by the fundamental doctrines of every political organization of the North, the constitutional existence of Slavery in the States is recognized, and the exclusive control of the State over it affirmed. No attempt to interfere with it there has ever been made—no proposition to disturb it ever been suggested—no thought of molesting it ever entertained. Strong as is the repugnance to the institution in the Northern mind, love for the Constitution and respect for the rights of the States are infinitely stronger. In no part of the Union has the right of every State to regulate its own affairs and decide upon its own institutions been more thoroughly and frankly recognized than by the free people of the North. Such recognition has not been merely theoretical or in the abstract, but as a living and practical fact. Whatever of opposition may have existed to the spread of Southern institutions into the Territories, the States themselves have, by the popular sentiment, and the universal opinion of all parties, been held sacred from molestation or disturbance. There have been mad men, crazy zealots, in all ages and in all countries. Ours has not been exempt from their mischievous presence. They are to be found at the South, frenzied in their zeal for Slavery and slave institutions, who would carry them everywhere, even at the expense of revolution; and they are to be found in the North, frenzied in their zeal against Slavery, and who would compass its destruction even at the cost of a civil war. But these are isolations, political monstrosities, attracting attention only by their rarity, while they are denounced and execrated by all parties.

It has been charged against the people of the North, that they would deprive their brethren of the South of a just participation in the blessings of the Government. *We deny it.* The history of the Republic shows that the Southern States have held a large majority of the offices of the Government—executive, administrative, judicial and diplomatic. At home and abroad, seventy-five per cent. of the offices have been held by Southern men. The expenditures of the Government have been largely in favor of the South. Florida and Louisiana were purchased, Texas was annexed, and the war with Mexico embarked in, to accommodate the spread of Southern institutions, and hundreds of millions, in consequence of these vast acquisitions, were poured into the lap of the South. Northern harbors and Western rivers have been unimproved and their commerce neglected, while the South has been enriched by treasures gathered from the commerce of Northern ports, and expended for the protection of Southern frontiers, the transportation of Southern mails, and the extermination or removal of Indian tribes from Southern soil.

It is charged that the revenue laws were framed for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, at the expense of Southern interests. *We deny it.* Whatever there may be of wisdom or of folly in the tariff policy, it was a measure originating with Southern statesmen, was advocated by them and established by Southern votes. Northern capital was invested in commerce and in agriculture, and hence the Northern people were opposed to its adoption. The question between direct taxation, and supplying the wants of the government by duties on imports, was decided by the South. The genius of the North adapted itself to the policy thus forced upon the country. Capital found employment in factories, workshops, and all the varied resources of the mechanic arts. What was regarded as a great wrong, was, by the enterprise of the North, converted into a blessing, while the South has suffered no injury. The hard resort to direct taxation was avoided, and the treasury supplied through a process by which the burdens of government were so equally distributed, and made to fall so gently upon all, that they were scarcely felt by any.

It is charged that we of the North are lacking in comity, that we withhold the courtesies due to sister States, because we refuse to allow the Southern people to bring and hold their slaves among us, or to cross our territory in the transit of their slave property to Southern markets. *We deny it.* The Northern people have abolished slavery. They will not allow their own citizens to hold slaves, and why should they be required to extend that privilege to others? Self-respect, a decent regard for consistency, a proper respect for the popular sentiment, the peace and quiet of our communities require, that the black man, who is no fugitive, wherever he may come from, should, when here, be under the protection of our laws, and therefore free. With the right of the master elsewhere, we claim no power, and have no desire, to interfere; but when his slave, by his consent, sets foot upon our soil, the law sweeps away the claim of servitude and sets the slave free.

Finally, it is charged that this war is a war against the South, against the institutions of the South—a war for emancipation—a crusade against the property and the civilization of the South. *We deny it.* The Government has heretofore acted purely on the defensive. The people of the North, until compelled by the presence of positive and palpable danger, have made no demonstration of their power. They have moved back and back, until the South itself has taunted them with pusillanimity, and stigmatized them as cowards. They have seen the Federal forts seized, arsenals plundered, mints confiscated, and the Treasury spoiled. They knew their strength, and felt all the indignation natural to loyal men; but, in the hope that returning reason on the part of the South would save the necessity of a resort to the hard arbitrament of the sword, they made no forward movement, did no act of aggression, and, down to the present hour, have struck no blow on the offensive. Treason has been permitted to perfect its conspiracies and organize its rebellion. A hostile army has menaced the Capital, and a hostile Government, composed of fragments of a disintegrated Union, claims to have established itself, in defiance and independent of the power of the Republic.

This war, on the part of the North, is not waged against the institutions of any State, or any number of States, unless treason be regarded as an attribute of State sovereignty, and rebellion a State institution. The people of the North have taken up arms only in defence of the Constitution, and for the salvation of this Republic. They have done so in no spirit of vindictiveness, no lust of conquest, no thirst for blood. But they are in earnest. They mean to preserve this Union in its full proportions and all its integrity, against all opposition, and at all hazards. They will preserve it against all combinations, whether of political adventurers or of States. The loyal people of all the States will be protected, their property held sacred, their persons and all their rights secured. But the individual or State, who chooses to stake everything upon the chances of rebellion and civil war, must take the hazards of the die. This Union must not and will not be shivered now. From the Lakes to the Gulf it will be preserved in its integrity, at whatever cost to the Government, or to the communities that seek its destruction.

In Search of a Party.

It is amusing to see the bewilderment of the merely partisan Press in the chaos of these times. When the alarm was sounded that the Union was in danger, political organizations were shivered in an hour. The Democratic Party, the Republican Party, and all the little asteroids and aërolites that went skirring through the political heavens, were dashed to pieces, and from the fragments up rose one great, solid, impregnable and overwhelming Union Party, joined together by a common spirit of patriotism, cemented by a common love of country and impelled by a common resolve for its preservation. Old prejudices and animosities were forgotten, old platforms smashed to pieces, old associations broken up. Men everywhere hailed each other as brothers in the great cause of saving the Republic from the dangers that menaced it.

This sudden revolution, of course, took away the occupation of the partisan Press, and deprived partisan spirit of all its thunder. Political organs, with their lack of principle, began to see in the perspective a possible lack of bread. It was one thing to lead a party and feed upon its patronage, and another to move in harmony with a whole people, intent upon one great purpose and moved by a common impulse. The one required cunning, a spirit of intrigue, and a plentiful lack of principle and of patriotism. The other a frank love of country, and an earnest desire to serve it in the hour of peril. The one implied a devotion to party, irrespective of everything else—a submission to party usages, and the enforcement of party drill. The other a fearless discharge of every duty, and a self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth. Hence it is easy to understand why mere political partisans and the party Press should be confused and astonished by the new order of things.

Among all the party organs, none seems to be so beset as the Albany *Atlas and Argus*. The habit of ministering to secession had become chronic, and, therefore, the necessity of a change of front was almost a visitation. It labored under the delusion that, because the Democracy was for awhile silent, therefore, Democracy was with it in its devotion to the interests of what it was pleased to term our patriotic brethren of the South. But when the thunders of the bombardment of Sumter aroused the North, and the Democracy stood even with the foremost in defence of the Union, the *Atlas* opened its stupid eyes in the very extreme of bewildered amazement. It sounded its party notes at its fiercest and highest pitch, but nobody responded. It prophesied, but nobody believed,—it piped, but nobody danced.

"My son," said a descendant of St. Patrick, to the heir of his principles and his stick—"take this shelalah, and wherever you see a fight, go in—wherever you see a head, hit it. You may not always be right, but it is better to be sometimes wrong than too late at a shindy." In the spirit of this legacy, the *Atlas* had been in the habit of hitting every Republican head that it saw. The intensity of its partisanship hurried it into every fight. It broke heads and had its own broken with a gusto charming to the admirers of Donnybrook fair. But with this outburst of patriotism, came a dearth of such employment. It struck out at Republicanism, but its stick clove the air, for Republicanism had vanished. It exhorted the Democracy, but Democracy was lost in the ranks of the moving millions. The current of patriotism swept past it, without one sign of sympathy, or one word of greeting. It was too necessitous to stand still and too fearful to go boldly forward. It could not resist the onward rush, but it had no stomach for the patriotic movement. Hence it lags in the rear of the column, professing to be of it, but whispering discouragement in the ears of the timid, and discontent into the minds of the halting. It dare not follow its instincts, through fear of the charge of being a traitor. And it dare not manifest a reputable zeal for

the Union, through fear of the charge of inconstancy, or of being denounced as a hypocrite. Hence it is a patriot under protest, and goes with the popular movement to the first corner. It labors under the hallucination that there is a Democratic and a Republican Party, and prates about sectional issues, while treason is mining beneath the Government and cannon are pointed at the Capital. Still it is so much in advance of what it was a month ago, that it may yet make the discovery that platforms and parties, and political organizations, in this State, at least, belong to history.

The Area of Freedom Extending.

A dispatch to Virginia from the Confederate City of Galveston, conveys the following information, which is evidently supposed to be cheering:

"The Texas Commissioners to the Indian Nation report very satisfactory progress. The Southern cause is alive there; and *they will secede* from what remains of the Federal Union."

This statement is not improbable. The tribes of Indians that inhabit the country west of Arkansas—the remnants of the Creeks, the Choctaws and Cherokees—are a lazy, "vagrom" set of fellows. They are semi-civilized, fond of hats, spurs, slender raiment, and plenty of meat, whisky and tobacco. They have JOHN MITCHEL'S passion for farms well stocked with negroes, and love nothing so well as to hunt, fish and fight, while the negroes, of which they have a considerable number,—most of them, we believe, subjugated runaways—work for them.

It is this portion of the human family that the Confederate Commissioners of Texas have been seeking to enlist on the side of treason and rebellion. A treaty of amity and commerce will, in all probability, be made between them. Fit allies! The poor Indians greatly dread "losing their slaves," and so will doubtless join the Confederate States, and become the first territory of that Republic.

What next? Why this of course. The relations of the whites to the "Indian Nation" will be changed; settlers will be allowed to enter the Nation. Marriages will no longer be prohibited; and many a rich squaw, sadly coveted now by pale-faces of dilapidated estates, will be taken then as precious jewels of a saddle-skirt color, to adorn the Court of Montgomery. In the process of time the Indian blood will be washed out—or worked out through the ravages of whisky—and the Confederates will succeed to the ownership of the "Indian Nation"—indisputably the most delightful, because the most genial, salubrious and fertile section of country in the United States! South of Kansas, North of Texas, west of Arkansas, it possesses the happy mean of climate that renders it the Paradise of the Union.

We see a result in regard to this territory different from that contemplated by the Confederates. As soon as the Indian tribes that have been so carefully and honorably dealt with, so paternally cherished, protected, taught and fed, for forty years, by the United States Government, consort with our enemies, they become traitors under our laws, and lose all the rights of territory. There is room "further West" for them, and the United States Government cannot allow a hostile population so near one of its debateable States—that of Missouri. The "Indian Nations" will perforce retire, to make way for an Army of Occupation, composed of free whites, who will better appreciate the duties of loyalty and the value of arable lands.

Sensible for South Carolina.

If there is one thing that the Confederate States need more than anything else, at this perilous juncture, it is—*cash*. Their credit down there is always good. Their loans are always asked for before they are ready—and *always* taken at par—and *sometimes* at a premium! Discrimination in favor of their own cherished citizens, is invariably made, and Bankers of distant nations (the ROTHSCHILDS, for instance) refused the smallest share of their eight per cent. coupon bonds!

But notwithstanding all these historical facts, there is an evident envy in the South of the "strong boxes" in Wall-street, and an itching of the palms for handling their contents. A writer in the *Courier*, of Charleston, can no longer resist the promptings of his *argent* patriotism, and he rallies for a charge on the money chests, as follows:

"New-York seems now to be furnishing Mr. LINCOLN the 'sinews of war.' The great emporium is full of riches. Why not claim a share to help pay our expenses? *How many armies would it take to conquer New York?* Supposing we furnish our intrepid JEFF. DAVIS with one hundred and fifty thousand well-armed and well-trained men—they might very well do it. Then let the Astors and Stewarts and Vanderbilts pay the piper!"

This is an excellent plot. We hope the Confederates will proceed to carry it out. How do they propose to bring their 150,000 men? Not by sea,—for they have no navy; and if they had, it couldn't get out from their blockaded ports. Will they come by land—through Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia? Perhaps they will,—but not this year. The *Courier* correspondent ought to elaborate his scheme a little more fully. In its present shape it does not look feasible.

THE PRACTICAL WANTS OF THE ARMY.

It is vitally important at this time that our citizens should know just how our Army is situated, and what are its greatest wants. These hundreds of thousands of men in various parts of the country, who are to fight our battles, and bear exposure and cold and sickness and wounds in defending our common liberties, are the *élite* of our youth. On them depends the future strength and glory of the nation. They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, bound by uncounted ties to every county and almost every circle in the Free States. Whatever concerns them—whatever will help them, or shield them from suffering, or guard them from evil, or elevate or ennoble them, is the first of all interests now to the whole people. Our young men are now throughout the country to assume a new position: they are to take up *camp-life*.

What can we best do for them? we all ask anxiously. During the past week the writer of this has visited the camps and barracks in Maryland and the District of Columbia, and has been living familiarly among the soldiers, with a view to answering this very question.

And first, let us remember that we shall lose vastly more of our young men from disease and climate, than by the enemy. The war is not likely to be a war of great bloodshed—at least for some time—but a *strategical* war, and a contest of endurance. Strong positions may be occupied by masses of men, and a line of fortified posts be held across the country. There can not be any extended "invasions" of the enemy's territory before Autumn, and probably not then. There will, of course, be occasional forays and skirmishes, and there *may be* a pitched battle in Virginia, but certainly, for some time, the war will be waged without great destruction of life by the combatants.

As soon as the heats begin, the great enemies of our forces will give battle, and dysentery, fever, and various maladies, will attack us with tremendous vigor. They could be easily repelled, for the Virginia sun is not so much fiercer than our Northern Summer, but our men are exceedingly careless. Even in the hot days of April, I saw them drinking water continually on the march, and some of them emptying their canteens of whisky; then they threw themselves on the damp ground, often with no covering, and making no camp-fire. They are frequently very poorly equipped—a thin blanket and a light military coat, with no India-rubber slip, or anything to lay between them and the ground. Do let our new companies remember that loose *flannel shirts* are the things—the best for heat and the best for cold. Then every man ought to have a thick blanket and a light India rubber cloth. The diet, too, will tell very hard on some. Our young men are not accustomed to pork and salt beef continually. Yet this can be in part remedied by private generosity. Why should not every village send out to its company a barrel of apples, or cans of preserved meat, or potatoes, or a box of tea, or a keg of molasses, or boxes of oranges? No one can tell how acceptable such things are after having nothing but army-rations for a while, and they tend to preserve health. The Department have already intimated (and wisely) to the New-York Committee that they prefer such things to be sent to the regular rations. What our men especially need, is good *medical advice*. If some skillful doctor could prepare a medical tract, addressed to soldiers, giving simple common-sense advice about health in camp and on the march, and then if the public would scatter 200,000 copies, or more, among the army, it would be a most useful thing.

But even these are not the greatest wants and dangers. The greatest peril which threatens this country is the risk of the *demoralization of her youth* in these crowded camps, unless vigorous and skillful preventive measures be taken. We need not mince matters here. Every intelligent army man will agree with me. It is impossible, in such a recruiting, to prevent a few vile, obscene, scoundrelly fellows from creeping into every regiment. There are often men in the companies who ought to be in irons. These low, filthy blackguards get a great deal of influence over the current talk, because the more decent and religious part do not know one another, and are rather modest about coming forward. The public tone becomes often much influenced by this class of men. The earnest and moral set have no nucleus or centre; they are away from churches, books and worship, the influence of refined women, and most of the usual moral influences of society. They feel as if the army almost excluded Morality and Religion from it. They cow down to a vitiated tone, and in an unmanly way dodge their religious responsibilities. Thus, by and by, the foul-mouthed and vulgar and profane get everything in their own hands, and the whole company or regiment is gradually let down in its moral standard. Besides, we may as well admit it, men together, without homes or the society of ladies, are not, usually, very edifying in their conversation. It needs the highest military *prestige*, and the traditional tone of thorough gentlemen or officers, to make such society long of the proper character.

The soldier's life, beside, has a tremendous temptation in its idleness. Half of it is spent in the most vigorous exercise, and the other half in the utmost inaction. It is this that tempts men so much to gambling and drinking. If there were sufficient reading-matter in camp, a great deal of this evil could be avoided. Now why should not many of these dangers be averted by certain simple, practical provisions? First, let every town that sends its regiment see to it that it has a good chaplain; not a military official, in black clothes, but a good, humane man, who will be the nucleus and centre of the moral and earnest soldiers of the corps, and who will exert a decided and constant influence on the side of right. There will be ten thousand ways in which he can keep up the religious and moral tone of the regiment, without cant or obtrusiveness. He should be a recognized person, belonging to the regiment.

The sober and more religious would gather around such a man—strengthen him and be strengthened by him. Remember, a large part of the soldiers of this war, are descendants of Puritans, and they offer life and fortune as in a religious contest—for Law and Liberty. Give such men the Bible and psalm-book, and they will be invincible. Beside, all men are better soldiers, who fight under the banner of Religion.

Then why should not our brave Army be thoroughly supplied with reading matter, newspapers, tracts, pamphlets, whatever they would gladly read. Such things would occupy many an idle hour, and save a vast deal of vice.

We appeal to the whole community, throughout the country, to see to these vitally important matters. The future of our youth and the character of the nation may depend upon them. C. L. B.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—ROUTINE BUSINESS, &C., &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman CORNELL, in consideration of his contemplated absence of three months with the volunteers, resigned his position on the various Committees of the Board.

The Finance Committee was directed to report how much of the prospective revenue for the present year can be relied upon for further appropriations than the apparent balance of $199,507 30.

A resolution was adopted, directing the withdrawal of advertisements for laying Croton mains in Central Park, the work now being proceeded with by days' work.

Ald. DAYTON moved a resolution asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether the Common Council is responsible for the compiling of a digest of laws and ordinances, and as to the constitutionality of the law. He made this motion in consequence of the appointment, by the First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of a gentleman to make such compilation. He thought the Common Council ought to have direct control over the work. The resolution was adopted.

The Comptroller's periodical statement was received, showing that the City finances, at present available, amount to $6,000,000.

Two hundred copies of the report in relation to Washington Market, were ordered printed.

A resolution placing the name of Hon. John A. Dix among those having charge of the million dollar loan war fund, was recommitted, there being doubts of the power of the Board in the premises.

The Council to the Corporation replied to an inquiry from the Board, that he could see no Constitutional objections to the law authorizing the Supervisors to select ground for a County Court house.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

At a regular meeting of this Board, last evening, a resolution was offered to appoint a Special Committee to inquire into the manner in which the Union Defence Committee were discharging their duties, but it was met by a communication from the Committee, inviting the cooperation of one Councilman from each Ward to carry out the purposes of their organization. It was referred to a Committee of four, one from each district. The Committee, Mr. BARNEY, Chairman, reported, after a brief consultation, the names of the Councilmen designated to cooperate with the Union Defence Committee, viz.: Councilmen BARNEY, Bickford, Hogan, Shannon, Hall, JONES, Miller, Ryan, GROSS, Repper, Smith, Hazleton, Lent, Keech, Orton, Cleveland, Stevenson, Long, Curnen, Brice, Brandon, Pinckney. This list includes every member of the Board, except Mr. OTTIWELL, who is absent with his regiment, (Twelfth,) and Mr. TROTTER, who is sick.

A steam fire-engine for Company No. 21, similar to that now in use by No. 38, was ordered.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park took place on Saturday last, and resulted as follows: R. M. BLATCHFORD, President, reëlected; HENRY G. STEBBINS, Vice-President, in place of JNO. A. C. GRAY, declined; DANIEL H. GREENE, Treasurer, reëlected; Mr. FIELDS, Secretary, reëlected. The work on the Park will be continued during the Summer, though the expenditures will be less than heretofore. The work of planting trees is now being prosecuted with vigor. The old arsenal in the Park has been surrendered to the use of soldiers, by whom it is now occupied.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STORM.—The fine weather of Sunday last gave encouragement to the hope that the season for planting and gardening, so long deferred by the hitherto "cold and backward Spring," had come at last. Yesterday, however, proved one of the stormiest of the season. The rain set in early in the morning, and, with an increasing gale from the Southeast, continued almost without intermission through the day. All out-door business was suspended, and there was little traveling abroad. The troops on the Battery had a severe foretaste of the hardships of camp-life, the grounds being flooded with water, their tents proving only a partial protection to the descending floods. It was feared that this sudden exposure of so many persons unused to the soldier's life would produce a harvest of colds and their concomitant diseases. The booths in the Park furnished good shelter for those having the good fortune to be quartered there. The streets have been thoroughly cleaned by the falling rain, and the City thus rendered all the more healthy for citizens and the thousands of strangers who are now passing through it on the way to the seat of war.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a very fair audience attended at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, to assist at the Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. BARNES, after which the choir of the church sang some delightful music. The subsequent programme was made up as follows: "Hildebrand," ISAAC RILEY, Montrose, Penn.; the "Oxford Essays," JOHN B. REEVE, New-York City; music; "Religious Biography," M. PAYSON PARMELEE, Uhderhill, Vt.; "Place and Value of the Old Testament," FRANKLIN NOBLE, Washington, D. C.; music; "Culture and Expansion of Christianity," GEORGE E. POST, New York City; "Paul on Mars Hill," JAMES I. BOSWELL, Philadelphia, Penn.; music. Mr. REEVE, who spoke on the subject of the "Oxford Essays," is a young and remarkably intelligent looking colored man. He treated his subject with a good deal of ability. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Rev. Dr. SMITH.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending yesterday numbered 386, being 36 less than the previous week and 19 less than the same week last year; 168 were adults, and 218 children; 196 were males, and 190 females. The principal causes of death were: consumption, 46; scarlet fever, 24; infantile convulsions, 28; small-pox, 14; measles, 12; inflammation of lungs, 18; diphtherite, 14; hydrocephalus, 12; disease of heart, 6; croup, 7; inflammation of bowels, 11; bronchitis, 7; old age, 6; marasmus, 19; intemperance, 2; casualties, 4; drowned, 5.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—At 7½ o'clock last evening the basement of store No. 98 Maiden-lane, occupied by H. T. INGALLS, importer of gums and ivory, was discovered to be on fire. It was promptly extinguished before it had made much headway. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage, principally by water, is estimated at about $10,000, reported to be covered by insurance.

THE SLAVER CITY OF NORFOLK.—The case of HENRY G. CRAWFORD, charged with piracy for serving on board of the slaver *City of Norfolk*, was postponed yesterday, by the District Attorney, in order to procure additional testimony.

The Anniversaries.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Third Anniversary of this Society was held at Irving Hall, Irving-place, last evening. The audience was quite large, considering the unpropitious state of the weather. The platform was occupied by many prominent gentlemen identified with the seamen's cause—WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., the President, in the chair. Rev. Dr. HUTTON offered up a prayer, after which an abstract of the annual report was read by Rev. H. LOOMIS, one of the Secretaries, from which it seems that over two hundred converted sailors have been supplied with well-selected libraries for the forecastle during the two past years.

The Sailor's Home, in New-York, under the direction of the Society, has received during the year, 2,711 boarders; total since it was opened, (*nineteen years*) 58,965. Destitute men and boys relieved, 187, at an expense of $717 89. Amount deposited in bank or sent to relatives, $12,183. The temperance and social prayer-meetings have often been crowded, and of unusual interest and power.

The receipts of the Society, branches and auxiliaries, last year, were $32,997 59. The Treasurer's reports of these auxiliaries have not yet been received; for them we refer you to the details of the reports to be printed.

The receipts of the Parent Society have been $23,698 05; last year it was $40,711 26. This diminution has been chiefly in the Southern field—indeed, there has been a small increase in the central agency. Owing to the state of the times and the resignation of the Southern Secretary, comparatively little has been collected at the South. Operations in the Southern ports however, have not been abandoned, though in some of them, for the want of means, suspended in part or a time; in others there has been considerable prosperity. The expenditures of the Parent Society have been $22,942 54. The floating debt at the close of last year was about $5,000; it is now $7,000.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HAWKS, of Boston, Rev. A. A. WILLETS, Brooklyn, N. Y., and JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Mass., in which the laudable purposes of the Society, and the great amount of good it was doing, were clearly set forth. The doxology was then sung, after which the benediction was pronounced.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Second Anniversary exercises of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, were held, yesterday evening, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The meeting was called to order by Rev. WM. GOODELL, and an effective prayer was offered by Rev. J. BLANCHARD. The annual report of the Secretary was then read, after which an eloquent address was made by Rev. J. A. THOME, of Cleveland, Ohio, when a collection was taken, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Police Reports.

PICKPOCKETS.

These enterprising gentry, undeterred by the law recently enacted, which makes the following of their vocation a felony, are still at work. On Sunday, Wm. Long, of No. 50 Cherry-street, while looking at the barracks in the Park, had his pocket picked of a valuable watch, but fortunately he secured the thief, and an accomplice, to whom the watch had been passed. The prisoners are known as Thomas Maynard and James Williamson, and the watch was found on the person of Maynard. They were taken before Justice KELLY, who locked them up to answer.

A young woman named Caroline Lietig, living at No. 140 Greenwich street, had a necklace torn from her neck yesterday as she was ascending the front steps of her residence. She instantly cried "police," and an officer came up and secured the thief, who gave his name as Daniel J. Murphy. The necklace was found on his person, and Justice KELLY consigned him to the Tombs.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

The police arrested on Sunday a large number of liquor dealers for violation of the ordinance which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday. For some time these gentlemen have kept comparatively shady, but are now showing themselves. Among those arrested was CHARLES PUNTA, a Pole, who keeps the Bond-street House. This individual is reported as being a rabid Secessionist, and the entertainer of others of that stamp. He was arrested by Officer BOOKSTAVER of the Fifteenth Precinct, who took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up all night. In the morning he was brought into court and gave bail to answer for violating the Liquor law.

ARREST OF A REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Abner H. McArthur, a real estate broker, having an office in Nassau street, was arrested yesterday by virtue of a warrant issued in Albany, accused of false pretences. It is alleged that during some business transactions which the prisoner had in April last with Mr. L. Lacomore, of Albany, he made false representations, whereby he swindled Mr. L. out of $5,000 worth of property. The accused was taken to Albany for trial.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Abner H. McArthur, a real estate broker in Nassau-street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice STOWE, of Albany, charging him with having, last month, obtained by false pretences, about $5,000 worth of property, from Mr. L. Lacomore, of that city. He was taken to Albany to answer the charge.

Arrivals in the City.

H. S. Putnam, W. E. Merrill, H. B. Noble, N. R. Chambliss, J. W. Barlow, H. C. Hasbrouck, A. Ames, S. Sturgeon, F. Davis, E. Upton and J. B. Williams, of the U. S. A; H. M. Gett, of Missouri; A. F. Emery, of Boston; and R. Wilcox, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S. H. Sibley and family, of Georgia; T. D. Ruggles, G. H. Dunbar and F. B. Dunbar, of New-Orleans; E. R. Taggart, of Philadelphia; John Crouse, of Syracuse, and W. Williams, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. T. Ames, of Massachusetts; G. W. Chace, of New York; T. Hoyt, of Vermont; L. C. England, of New-York; J. Cochrane, of New-York; T. G. Corbin, of the U. S. N., and E. L. Clarke, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

George W. Dresser, of the U. S. A; G. F. Watson, of Alabama; Lieut. Sheridan, of the U. S. A., and A. J. Hetrick, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Stewart, of the Royal Navy; J. N. L. Pruyn, of Albany; S. G. Ward, of Boston, and Dr. J. E. Turner, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Alex C. Twining, of New-Haven, and J. M. Villarmo, of Havana, are at the Union place Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. Navy, and M. P. Daileto, of Philadelphia, are at the Albermarle House.

Rev. Edward Selkirk, of Albany, Rev. H. A. Yardley of Lenore, and W. Quintette, of New-Orleans, are at the Everett House.

Col. Samuel Fox, of the U. S. A., and Lieut.-Col. C. D. Hebb, of the U. S. Marine Corps, are at the Lafargo House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The new Board of Aldermen met last night, but there being no quorum, adjourned for one week. The Board of Aldermen is composed as follows:

First Ward, A. M. Wood, Dem.; Second Ward, D. McLoughlin, Dem.; Third Ward, J. P. Wallace, Rep.; Fourth Ward, P. G. Taylor, Rep.; Fifth Ward, James Lynch, Dem.; Sixth Ward, Charles Franks, Dem.; Seventh Ward, R. R. Belknap, Rep.; Eighth Ward, James A. Van Brunt, Rep.; Ninth Ward, R. Ternace, Dem.; Tenth Ward, Daniel Green, Dem.; Eleventh Ward, Charles A. Kimball, Rep.; Twelfth Ward, Dennis O'Keefe, Dem.; Thirteenth Ward, Demas Strong, Rep.; Fourteenth Ward, Edward Murphy, Dem.; Fifteenth Ward, Samuel Taylor, Rep., Sixteenth Ward, Charles Keihl, Dem.; Seventeenth Ward, Timothy Perry, Rep.; Eighteenth Ward, vacant; Nineteenth Ward, Geo. H. Fisher, Rep.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ANNUAL MEETING.—The first meeting of the new Board of Supervisors was held yesterday in the County Jail, Raymond-street. Supervisor CROOK was elected Chairman for the year, and E. B. CADLEY was elected Clerk. The rules of last year were adopted. The County Treasurer presented the annual statement as to the taxes, showing the amount levied, the amount received, and the deficiency; levied in the City of Brooklyn, $149,649 76; received, $176,732 47; deficiency, $572 917 29; deficiency in County towns, $4 499. Total deficiency, $577,416 29. The Board adjourned to next Thursday.

THE NEW MAYOR.—MARTIN KALBFLEISCH assumed the duties of Mayor, yesterday.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 6.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 25th, *via* Londonderry 26th, arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, where she was boarded by the Associated Press News Yacht.

Her advices are mainly anticipated by the *City of Baltimore*, at New-York.

In the British House of Commons, on the 24th, the bill opening the burial grounds of the Church of England to dissenters was rejected, by a vote of 236 to 165.

The French journals republish the Pope's protest against VICTOR EMANUEL assuming the title of King of Italy.

Prince NAPOLEON has been appointed President of the Commission of Representatives from France at the great exhibition in London next year.

The Paris Bourse, on the 24th, was weak, rentes closing at 66f. 35c.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th, adopted a resolution declaring that the National Guard of the South had deserved well of the country during recent events.

Gen. BOZIA proposed to the Chamber to adhere to GARIBALDI'S project respecting the re-formation of the national armament.

The Austrian Representative at the German Diet had been instructed to incite the Diet not to recognize the title of Kingdom of Italy.

Revolt of Coolies on an American Ship.

From the Hong Kong Daily Press.

The American ship *Leonidas*, Capt. WOODS, was dispatched from Canton by the French hong on Friday last. Whilst at anchor two or three miles below the Macao passage fort waiting for a breeze to carry her over the bar, about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, a disturbance occurred in the between decks. This was simply a rave to attract the officers to the spot. The first and third mates immediately went below to ascertain what was the matter, when they were savagely set upon by the coolies. The mate managed to get back on deck though severely cut about the head and neck. He then found that a large batch of the coolies whom he had left on deck at breakfast, had rushed into the cabin and were assaulting the Captain, on whom they had inflicted two desperate cuts over the nose right through the cartilage. The Captain's wife was assailed with basins, &c., and severely cut on the head, which bled profusely, though the wounds are not deep. The Captain managed to seize a musket, with which he shot one of the miscreants dead, felling another with the butt. By this time the crew came aft, loaded the arms, and drove the whole of the coolies below, shooting some twenty-nine of them. The coolies then collected a heap of wood and set fire to it. The Captain battened them down, when, finding the smoke unendurable, the coolies put the fire out themselves. The hatches were then removed, and the third mate extricated. He was so badly wounded, however, that he is not expected to live.

The Captain then sent his wife away to Canton in the pilot-boat. In passing the Macao fort she gave the alarm. The officer in charge sent thirty soldiers down, with orders to put down all resistance *vi et armis*. All was found quiet. Medical aid was promptly supplied. The mate is badly cut. Out of two hundred and fifty coolies ninety-four were missing—killed, drowned or escaped. H. M. gunboat *Weasel* towed the *Leonidas* back. H. I. M. ship *Durance* refused to render any assistance.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting: English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet-buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.—Dr. HOLLOWAY guarantees a complete cure in either of these complaints if the sufferer will use his Ointment and Pills according to the accompanying directions. No matter how long the case may have existed, these medicines will cure it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the great point of attraction to the soldiers and strangers now in the City, and a glance at the Museum advertisement will see the reason.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Madame Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashions—Summer number now ready, only 5 cents sent, postpaid, 6 cents—No. 473 Broadway. Every dressmaker and lady should have it.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Hem-Gauge, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO. No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—TREADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 27, by Rev. J. W. Diller, of St. Luke's Church, Mr JAMES CARPENTER to MARY B. TREADWELL, only daughter of Thomas H. Treadwell, Esq. all of Brooklyn.

☞ Bangor, Me., and Saratoga papers please copy.

DIED.

MASON.—In this City, on Monday, May 6, SARAH M. MASON, wife of Charles Mason, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also the members of Greenwich Lodge F. and A. M., Ade phi Chapter No. 58 R. A. M., also Morton Commandery No. 4, K. T., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st. and Madison-av.

Jesus, Saviour of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high.

BATTERSON.—In this City, on Monday, May 6, of disease of the heart, RICHARD MONELL, the beloved son of Abraham L. and Imogine Batterson, aged 14 years, 1 month and 8 days.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, are kindly requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, May 8, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 676 6th av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Although his lifeless form lies here,
His spirit lives above,
And sees with visions bright and clear,
The God of life and love.

ENNIS.—In this City, on Monday, May 6 EMMA FRANCES D., daughter of John J. and Emma Louisa Ennis, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 84 West 20th st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MAURICE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5, JOHNNY, only son of Terapy S. and the late John Maurice, aged 7 years, 11 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 38 Forsyth st., without further invitation.

COGER.—On Saturday, May 4, of scarlet fever, DANIEL MANGAN, only child of John J. and Emily Coger, aged 7 months and 12 days.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, May 5, of scarlet fever, LUCY WHEELER, only daughter of Sterling and Lucy J. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence No. 39 Huntington st., this day, (Tuesday) the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

HUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5, of a lingering illness, FERNEAU HUNN, eldest son of the late Peter F. Hunn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 106 Lawrence st. Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, May 1, HANNAH, eldest daughter of Edwin and Hannah M. Griffin, aged 9 years and 10 months.

YOULIN.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday morning, May 6, after a few hours' illness of convulsions, MARY HESTER FAIRCHILD, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 130 Grove-st., Jersey City, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BATHGATE.—In Fordham, on Sunday, May 5, Mrs. ELIZA, relict of the late Jos. Bathgate, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Chas. W. Bathgate, and of her son-in-law, A. B. Raymond, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday next, at noon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train from 26th st. depot.

OLIPHANT.—At Salem, N. C., on Friday, April 26, Miss ANN OLYPHANT, formerly of Newark, N. J., in the 75th year of her age.

☞ The funeral of the Right Rev. BENJAMIN TREADWELL ODDERDONK will be held at Trinity Church, this day, (Tuesday,) May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., where the clergy generally and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 265.—MAY 6, 1861.
57, 66, 44, 65, 58, 32, 6, 5, 21, 35, 18, 27, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 266.—MAY 6, 1861.
11, 27, 74, 4, 33, 32, 29, 19, 6, 5, 3, 23, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACIRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they can not prevent.

MRS. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HERNIA

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY.

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of ten rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood book-shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall-lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut bufets, extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—On Saturday's sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting; also, a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture

R. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.,

of superior workmanship,

Will be sold at auction by TILTON, WORRALL & MAY, On THURSDAY, May 9, 1861, At 12 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.

Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will please leave their address by Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY pictures and marble statuary.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorff Galleries, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY PICTURES AND MARBLE STATUARY, comprising works of the highest class of Art, from the old and modern schools. The following are among the works of high repute to be offered on that occasion:—Bensett, Dolliard, Von Beest, Eastman, Johnson, Gignoux, Wm. Hart, Oertel, Lilly M. Spencer, G. H. Hall, Fyne, Ruggles, Blondel, Ehninger, Geo. Inness, Sontag, Carmelencke, Durrie, Morris of London, J. F. Hunting, Seguin, J. R. Meadows, Robt. Fox, Van Severdonck, G. A. Williams, Wm. Perry, Sidney Cooper, Stuart Newton, G. F. Buchanan, Contoursier Gerchert, J. Bles, Vickars, Boucher, Means, Muller, Moran, Leo. Drouyn, Morris, of Liverpool, Rufus Wright, Le Moine, Vernon, Adam Pynacker, Van Harp, Guford, Lanfont de Metz, Salmon, and others. Also, many splendid copies of celebrated Pictures by great Italian artists, in Carved Florentine Frames, and other costly pictures by the old masters.

SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY.

The celebrated statue of the "FISHER GIRL," by Wm. E. Barbee. This great statue was executed in Rome; it was sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange in this city, after a spirited bidding, for a large sum; it excited much comment in art circles, as well as from the Press.

"THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," by Paul Akers. No piece of statuary recently exhibited in this country has made a more gratifying impression on the public mind than this wonderful work.

"FLORA," by Chauncey B. Ives. Mr. Ives is now regarded as one of the most talented Sculptors of his time. "Flora" has passed the highest ordeals of criticism with success.

"ARIADNE," by Chauncey B. Ives. This is one of the latest of the Sculptor's works, an exquisitely modeled and highly finished bust.

"APOLLO," after Romanelli.

The above will be on exhibition FREE at the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, as above, three days and evenings previous to the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a splendid pair long-tailed bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle, prompt and stylish drivers; the gentleman who owns them sells only on account of his having no further use for them.

ALSO,

A first-class city built covered express wagon, suitable for dry goods, peddler or grocer; also, a chestnut horse 6 years old; will be warranted sound and kind, together with single harness for same.

ALSO,

A splendid large dark bay horse, long tail and mane, 16 hands high, 8 years old, elegant coupe or carriage horse, prompt driver, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle.

ALSO,

A stylish pair of horses, black and dark brown, long tails, nine and ten years old, very stylish; have been driven together for three years past; sixteen hands high; will travel together in 3:10; warranted sound, kind and gentle, reliable in every way; have been used by a gentleman who has no further use for them.

ALSO,

A light silver-plated harness nearly new, city made, together with saddle and bridle.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top table; crimson mohair curtains; lace draperies, gilt cornices, gilt chandeliers, elegant mirrors with marble bases; oak frame mirrors and cornices; rosewood extension dining table, oak desk, oak tables, marble-top; oak chairs, cane seat, rocking chair, bronze chandeliers; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, bedding, &c.; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloth, hair mattresses; also kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 2 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 28 Nassau-st., a pair of black carriage horses, about 15 hands high, stylish drivers in single and double harness; warranted sound and kind in all harness.

Set silver-plated double harness, in good order; Rockaway carriage, made by Lawrence, in good order.

Also a small Indian Pony, adapted to ladies' or children's use, either under the saddle or in harness perfectly kind; together with a vehicle, on two wheels, imported expressly for children's use; also the harness making; altogether an outfit which children can use without danger in turning.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.

Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant parlor furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; oak dining-room furniture, library and chamber furniture, mirrors, carpets, centre-tables, wardrobes, buffets, window curtains, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, kitchen ware, &c.

Also, three rosewood piano-fortes.

Also 2 doz. U. S. flags suitable for dwellings,

Also, a few dozen bowie-knives.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 638 7th-av., near 47th-st., genteel household furniture, comprising an assortment, all of which is in good order, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered silk brocatel, rosewood etageres, oak extension table and chairs to match, marble top centre-tables, china and glassware, fine enameled bedroom suites, mahogany sofas, bedsteads and chairs, black walnut do., mattresses and feather beds, and other desirable furniture. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture

M. DOROTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 7, AND WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., household furniture of several families declining housekeeping consisting of Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered with plush brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood piano, marble top centre, card and loo tables, secretary and library book-cases, extension dining tables, bustle, dining chairs, dressing bureau wash stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., the whole forming an assortment well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OP- portunity to purchase first-class household furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; magnificent piano forte; suites mirrors lace and brocade curtains bronzes, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, china glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of first-class furniture, made expressly for City use, viz.: Parlor suites of fine styles and in various coverings; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany; dining-room furniture, library, &c.; also, book-cases, buffets, centre-tables mattresses, oil-cloth, silver plated ware, &c.; also, one elegant rosewood piano, 7-octave, nearly new.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO- GANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtland st. In addition to our assortment of regular goods, will be offered a prime invoice of stock goods, all of which will be very desirable, both for City and country trade.

A. C. TUTTLE Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock, at the "Club Stables," No 12 Charles-st., 10 valuable horses, all in fine order, suitable for the road, business and saddle use. Also, several wagons, double and single harness and blankets. May be exam ned at any time previous to sale.

H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TREES AND PLANTS. —H. E. WILLARD will sell THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large and choice stock of garden and house plants; also, 20,000 Havana, &c. segars, (in lots to suit,) meerschaum pipes, &c.; 300 peach-trees.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 7, AT 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—A large and choice variety of pot plants, roses, carnations, geraniums, heliotropes, daisies, verbenas, acacias, &c., &c.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, May 7, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale and retail carpet store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry New York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH **PURE COUNTRY MILK.**

Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville about 32 acres 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; buildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms, a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 100 rods from the dépôt, on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILD- ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT RACKS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x78 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE, OR TO LET—DWELLINGS, MANufactories, armories, drill-rooms barracks, &c., the very extensive buildings Nos 24 and 26 Wooster-st; a central location near Broadway and Canal st.; adapted for any of the above named uses. Also a modern dwelling-house, nearly new, No 125 West 21st-st., in good order; rent $250. Also a house fitted up as an English ale house and restaurant; an excellent location, near Broadway and Canal st.; rent $800. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 26 or 24 Wooster-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BERGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY-fourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH. No. 315 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and large vaults No. 178 9th-av, between 22nd and 23d sts; iron revolving shutters and plate glass front; rent low. Inquire of ROMER & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, THE SECOND FLOOR of a house having all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 149 Washington st., Hoboken.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, in 11th-st., a three story brick house, suitable for a private family or doctor, or light business

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL LIGHT FLOORS, TOgether or separate, for light business purposes; rent, $12 and $10 per month, or $20 for both; No. 37 Chatham-st., corner of North William.

NO. 609 BROADWAY—CORNER HOUSTON-STREET.—Two desirable rooms, Nos. 5 and 6, on the second floor; rent low. Apply in Dolbear's Book-keeping Academy.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 854 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 396 Broadway; rent low. For particulars, apply on the premises, to WOOD BROTHERS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER.—THE Gold established stand No. 88 Prince-st, is for rent. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET LOW—PART OF A THREE-STORY, high basement house, No. 279 West 44th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD STREET, near Broadway. Desirable location and low rent. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John st.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent at a liberal sacrifice, in one of the most desirable blocks in the City, being four stories, brown stone, and complete throughout. Furniture nearly new, and would be sold cheap if wanted. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED, ALso an unfurnished house, at Yonkers; both near the depot and boat-landings, yet retired and beautifully located, with good view; gas throughout, water in the kitchen, and other improvements. Terms moderate. Address S. H. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near steamboat landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers Bank, Barclay-st. or to CHAS. R. SWORDS, No. 31 St. Mark's place

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILS, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and refurnished. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With its climate, scenery, foliage, broad avenues, and its unrivaled facilities for sea-bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful Summer residences in this country. The Fairfield House is a new family hotel, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas) and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class quiet hotel. The house will be ready for company on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

FLAGS.

SHOW YOUR COLORS!
ELEGANT SILK FLAGS!
FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.
LIST OF PRICES.

1 feet 2 inches by 10 inches, 20 cents each.
1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, 37 cents each.
3 feet by 1 foot 11 inches, 62 cents each.
3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, $1 each.
4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 11 inches, $2 75 each.
5 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, $6 each.
8 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, $10.
Larger sizes made to order.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Country orders filled promptly.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

One large American Flag, 34 by 52 inches, or forty-six small Flags, assorted sizes, on one sheet, muslin, colors bright and durable, mailed, postage free, for FIFTY CENTS.

J. C. HANEY,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York No. 128 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $28 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 660 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON THE SOUND,

Two miles above Harlem, within one hour of the City by carriage, and access every hour by steamboat or railroad.

Location retired and healthy, scenery unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York.

The houses will accommodate good-sized families; have stables, gardens and grounds attached.

Prices, $300 to $750

For particulars, apply to

B. M. WHITLOCK,
No. 379 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
AT GREENWICH, CONN.,

Twenty-nine miles from New-York, 1 hour and 10 minutes from 27th-st. dépôt. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c.; elevated position, splendid land and water view, abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, fine garden, convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries, 3½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E. SWAN, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat; the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 35 minutes of the city, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—To be let, a cottage containing eleven rooms, cellar, wood house, &c., pump, stone sink, cooking-range, closets and fixtures. The house was papered and painted last year, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is a garden (cropped), plantation, walks, &c. The situation is in the village, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the landing and railroad station. Rent, $275 for the year, or $150 to 1st November. For further information, apply to the owner, W. H. SAUNDERS, near the premises.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE, two-story house, piazzas front and rear, with two-story kitchen attached; gas throughout, also large garden, with a variety of fruit and shade trees; stable for two horses and carriage. A very desirable neighborhood, and about two minutes' walk from dépôt. Trains leave hourly. Rent low. Apply to WM. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A LARGE double house, in the most commanding situation in the neighborhood, with spacious outbuildings, two cottages, and ten acres of land. Rent about $1,500. Also, a good sized house, with stable and barn, and about one acre of land, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent about $800. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid out; lot 75x280; fine view of mountain; within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortland-st. Rent $260. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williamst, 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet; two parlors, dining-room, sitting-room and ten bedrooms, with modern improvements; a few acres of land will be rented with it, if desired; the house is about 1¼ miles from the dépôt; immediate possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY SIDNEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR Jersey City, good paying real estate, in exchange for a country seat of 40 acres; the buildings in good order; locality healthy, with a commanding view; only half an hour by railroad. Address H. H., care of Osborn & Brown, No. 9 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, for rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new Gothic cottage, situated near the depot, containing 10 good-sized rooms, and large garden, with commanding view; price $5,000; will be rented on reasonable terms. Real estate agents need not apply. Address L. T. HOYT, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND TEN acres of land at Richmond Valley Station, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad; will be rented at a low price. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill, N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 85 Cedar st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW-CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist in support of our Country's Flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz

ALEX. T. STEWART,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.

Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. By order of the Committee,

ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.

R. H. McCURDY, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40 inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.
Also, five second hand steamboat boilers in good order. Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE! EVERYBODY must have one! Everybody can buy one of "WHEELER'S PATENT KEY HOLE GUARDS," to secure their bed room doors against BURGLARS, NIPPERS, SKELETON KEYS, and CROOKED WIRES. Buy one of our agents, buy one at the hardware stores, buy one of us at No. 532 Broadway, for 25 cts. It can be carried in the pocket; it is easily applied—can't get out of order—does not mar the door or lock, and gives perfect security. Sent by mail for 30 cents, with circulars. Attention, Agents! From $5 to $20 can be made every day. Send for samples and circulars, inclosing 30 cts. Direct to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN FLAG WILL BE RAISED THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the South Baptist Church, 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. President EATON of Madison University, and other distinguished speakers, will address the assemblage. The Star-Spangled Banner will be sung by Miss Vinnie Beal, and a chorus of 500 children.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingles. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SELL OR TO LET—THE WHOLE OF the valuable stock, furniture and lease of Walker's Hotel, No. 25 Greenwich-st., on the most reasonable terms. Any person that can give first-class security can leave a portion of the money at interest. Satisfactory reasons can be given for leaving. None need apply unless they mean business. Apply on the premises, No. 25 Greenwich-st. ROBERT WALKER.

$750.—FOR SALE—A LIGHT CASH MANUfacturing business, having a monopoly of a staple article wherein $1,500 a year, or more, can be cleared, even in these times, without risk. The owner is going in the army. Apply to G. R. BERGH, No. 56 Franklin-st., between 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass. or St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE 5TH INST., in University-place, between 16th and 14th sts., or in Broadway, between 14th and 18th sts., a Lady's Gold Hunting-case WATCH, with a black bead chain attached. The crystal was sound in the gutter, corner of University-place and 13th st. The intrinsic value of the watch was not great, but on account of associations was much prized by the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the store of COCHRAN & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—STOLEN, MONDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., from the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, a new American flag; size 14 feet by 21 feet.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

LEATHER.

10.000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPER, No. 97 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman and no other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, L. T. P., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WELL furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, in a pleasant location, to let with board. Apply at No. 152 West 36th-st. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in an American family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed on very reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 38 Charlton-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 132 East 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 5 POPLAR-st., within 3 minutes' walk of Fulton ferry. The entire second floor, handsomely furnished, would be let together or separately, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives or to single gentlemen. House has modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry, and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board in private family at No. 203 State-st., near Court. Dinner at 5. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st Ferries. References required. Apply at No 11 Monroe-place.

JERSEY CITY.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small private family (Germans) will accommodate two or three gentlemen with good-sized, nicely-furnished rooms, on first and third floors, with or without board, in an English basement house, with all the modern improvements; references required. Apply at No. 233 York-st., near Grove-st., Jersey City, or to J. WEIL, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York).

A FEW SPLENDID ROOMS CAN BE HAD at No. 32 East 14th-st., with board, for families or single gentlemen. The location is very desirable, between Fifth av. and Broadway, in view of Union Park. The house is furnished in modern improvements, and is elegantly furnished. Terms made ate. Best of references given and required. Apply at the house or at No. 62 East 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, without children, living in 18th-st., wish to meet with a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, who would like a home with all the comforts and privileges of their own house; no other boarders taken; good references required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office

NO. 201 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET. —Large, pleasant front and back rooms, with bed rooms attached, together with two pleasant front hall rooms; gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated; dinner at 6, breakfast at 7; references exchanged.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD like to room together can have a handsomely-furnished parlor, and bedroom attached, on the second floor, with gas, bath closets, &c., at a very moderate rent; first-class neighborhood. Call at No. 47 West 27th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF SECOND-STORY front rooms, or the whole floor, to let, with full board, in first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel; also, a front hall bedroom; fine Summer location, and desirable for families not wishing to incur the expenses of a hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 23d-st., near 8th-av., in a first-class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

109 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—LARGE and well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the finest in the City; dinner at 6 o'clock; a billiard table in the house or the use of the guests. First-class reference required.

**A

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. MORGAN, RIPLEY & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive no money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
6, 5½ and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS, Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5½ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 2d, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No 429 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P.M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 28th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.
Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New-York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. If assessment unpaid on the 1st of September next, will be charged with interest from that day.
The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

New-York, April 4, 1861.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of MERRIAM & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking Business."
CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.
Office No. 18 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Manhood and Impotency, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Price $1. of RICHARD KNOX, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"I concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Japan, grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Light st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until noon on the 27th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual or a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under, the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard).*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

(*Form of Offer.*)

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words,)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

(*Form of Guarantee.*)

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town) and State of (name the State) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into a contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No 2. Stone; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16 Ship chandlery; class No 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27 Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7 Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20 Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron casings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30 Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7. Lime hair and plaster; Class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16 Ship chandlery; class No 17. Hardware; class No 18 Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21 Provender; class No. 22 Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14 Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No 27 Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Classs No 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots and shoes; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. Dry goods; class No 6. Bread, &c., class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Miscellaneous; class No. 9. Hardware; class No. 10. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 11. Lumber; class No. 12. Stationery; class No 13. Firewood; class No. 14. Coal. class No. 15. Provender; class No. 16. Bricks, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Richmond or Virginia coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such places or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commanding officer may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent though the Post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedules, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard *and not to employes* for description of the articles or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or other place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent. will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, in any suit or suits at Law or Equity in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted, will be notified by letter through the Post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, an l the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all del nquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES MACKRAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE ARTISANS' BANK Plaintiff, against LOUIS HIRSHFELD and JACOB HIRSHFELD, Defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 13th day of March 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July, 1854, on Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollars, parcel thereof; and from the 4th day of September, 1858, on Ten Hundred and Fifty Dollars, the residue thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1861.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap2-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix,
WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.
o8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
of Richard Cornelison, deceased.
o30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSGAR C. ROBARTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
With the Will annexed.
ap9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1 1861.

LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.
ap2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LURES & FINCK, is dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.

New-York, May 1, 1861.

HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LURES,
JACOB FINCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of BRUNJES, OCKERHAUSEN & CO., and will continue the Steam Sugar Refining business at the same place.

New-York, May 1, 1861.

HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY J. OCKERSHAUSEN.
By his Attorney,
ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of JAMES CALLENDER, for the purpose of transacting business in merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That JAMES CALLENDER resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and is the general partner; that ALLAN HAY resides in the City and County of New-York, and is the special partner, and as such has contributed in cash to the common stock as capital the sum of $25,000.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of April, 1861, and to terminate on the 15th day of April, 1865.

ALLAN HAY.
New-York, April 15, 1861 JAMES CALLENDER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. T. BUNTING and J. W. HAMBLETON, under the style and firm of BUNTING & HAMBLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the aforesaid firm will be settled at No. 116 East 12th-st.

CHAS. T. BUNTING,
J. W. HAMBLETON.
New-York, 5th Month, 6th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of ACKERMAN & MIXER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN R. ACKERMAN will continue the business on his own account, and is alone authorized to settle that of the late firm.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN,
HENRY MIXER.
New York, May 4, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JACOB LITTLE,
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

F. W. WORTH AND LOOMIS L. WHITE have this day formed a copartnership, under the title of WORTH & WHITE, for the transaction of a stock commission business. Office, No. 15 William st.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

NOT REMOVED.

Staten Island Ferry to New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, and Port Richmond.
FARE 3 CENTS.
Leaves from the regular landing place, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FORT SCHUYLER, TERRY'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20,—landing at the usual landings.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New York.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL, every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 2½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE HORSE COUPE; PRICE, $300; a brett—price, $200; a buggy wagon, $80; a sleigh, $40, and harness to suit—property of a private gentleman. Apply to H. A. M., No. 11 East 22d-st., or No. 145 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$139
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. R. M. Beckley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bench-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at 9 A. M.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steam

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

led the Maryland line in triumph over the bloody battle field of our Cowpens. Let them know that we will return that blood with full interest, and let them feel that they are now, as they were then, our brothers. March to Virginia and lay your heads upon the bosom of this mother of States, and hear her great heart beat with new impulses for a renewed and glorious independence.

Surely the good and the virtuous of the Northern States cannot sanction the lawless and brutal despotism now inaugurated at Washington.

Be ready! Stand by your arms—mark time to the step of Independence, and at the word, march forward and onward to the Borders. Our glorious old sister, North Carolina, is with you, and her freemen are in arms. Join them in the struggle for defence; and let tyrants know that there are men who can make them hear the wring and feel the weight of Southern steel. I shall endeavor not to expose our own State, and I shall endeavor not to go beyond our borders under *pressing emergency*; but wherever the Confederate flag floats, there, too, is our country, now and forever.

F. W. PICKENS.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE?

The Southern papers have generally been very discreet in suppressing all mention of insubordination among troops, and similar unpleasant occurrences. But the Charleston *Courier* lets a very large and very black cat out of the bag, in the report of a speech made by Gov. PICKENS, on the occasion of the return of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers from Morris Island. Thus the Governor used this very suspicious and significant language:

"He regretted exceedingly that anything should have occurred to produce a disturbance in their ranks. *Although they had not volunteered to go to Virginia, yet there were circumstances which induced them to refuse, that to them, as volunteers, might be justifiable. He was proud to say they has not refused from any want of patriotism or courage. On the contrary, there were many circumstances which were known to the officers of the regiment alone and to themselves.*

He knew they were as brave, as noble and as patriotic a body of troops as ever came forward so gallantly to sustain the State. He had no censure to pass, but on the contrary returned them his heartfelt thanks for the noble endurance and patience with which they had nearly served out their time."

FROM CHARLESTON.

PROVISIONS SCARCE AND HIGH.

The captain of a vessel just arrived from Charleston states, that while he was in that port wheat flour was bringing $10 50 per barrel; Indian corn, 88 cents per bushel; pork, $50 per barrel; hams, 20 cents per pound; butter, 50 cents per pound, and hay $2 per hundred.

The captain himself purchased 50 barrels of flour in New-Orleans, which he sold at the rate named above—$10 50.

HOW THE CHIVALRY MAKE WAR.

THE ATTEMPT TO GET POSSESSION OF FORT PICKENS BY BRIBERY.

A correspondent of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, writing on board the *Sabine*, off Pensacola, under date of April 20, gives details of the recent unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Rebels to get possession of Fort Pickens by bribery. Lieut. SLEMMER, having had his suspicions aroused by the frequent passage of letters and papers between the Fort and Warrington, gave orders that all such communications must be stopped. The very next day a roll of papers was sent over from Warrington to a sergeant, which Lieut. SLEMMER opened and examined. He was rewarded for his trouble by finding a note inclosed, making vague offers to the man if he would betray his trust. A watch was set over the sergeant, and the next day another package came over, addressed to the same man, and having this note inclosed:

"What a jackass you are. I again renew my offer of a position, with a lieutenant's commission, and all your pay two-fold that is due you from the Federal Government. Also to Flynn. If you will help us along to save bloodshed, I can offer any private in the company $560, and any non-commissioned officer $1,000, together with a guarantee of future promotion as high, or higher, as he now stands. *Every man who will take upon themselves to give us the fort without bloodshed, and save the lives of your garrison, will be well paid*—all back pay, $500 for the privates, $1,000 for non commissioned officers, and a commission in the Confederate army. This I offer by authority. I would not offer it otherwise. You, as a friend, I believe will trust me. We MUST and WILL have the fort, but 'tis not worth one drop of blood; but if it cost 5,000 lives, *we must and will have it.* Fill it full of Federal troops if you will, yet *we must and will have it.* Don't be a dam'd fool. When and where can I see you? I will go over to night, and will take a cocktail, if you say so.

Answer first opportunity. Yours, &c., B.'

The same day, (April 10,) Lieut. SLEMMER received private information that the troops on the opposite side were making preparations, providing boats, &c., and intended to come that night or the next. He immediately addressed a note to Capt. ADAMS, commanding the squadron, informing him of the fact, and requesting reinforcements. A storm prevented the *Wyandotte* from going out the harbor that night, but Lieut. SLEMMER kept his men in position during the night, and had the sergeant strictly watched.

Just at this critical moment Capt. ADAMS received information from Washington to reinforce the fort, and immediate y complied with Lieut SLEMMER's requisition and on the morning of April 11, the latter sent the ordnance sergeant referred to on board the *Sabine*, deeming it unsafe to keep him at Pickens, even if a good man, subject to the influences around him.

On the morning of the 13th of April, a private of SLEMMER'S company made the following statement:

"I was on picket guard last night. During the night I saw a small boat approach the beach. I stepped back to see what it was about, when a man came before me. I brought my musket to a charge, and ordered him to halt. He said, 'Don't shoot; I am a friend.' He then began to talk to me, and to ask about the fort. While he was talking, three others came up behind me. They asked me many questions about the number of men, &c., about the flank defence, and whether the guns could not be spiked, &c. *They said they would give any man plenty of money if he would only spike the flank defence guns*, and asked when I would be on picket-guard again. I told them on Monday night. They said, 'We will be over and ready.' As they were going away one of them said to me, 'How are you off for money in the fort?' I said, 'We have not been paid for six months.' He then put a roll of bills in my hand, and said, 'Give that to them.' He then gave me a roll of bills amounting to sixty dollars, which I now have in my possession."

After making this statement he gave the $60 to SLEMMER. The gallant Lieutenant declared that it was only when he saw these evidences of intentions to bribe his men to spike his flank defence guns, and thus obtain possession of the fort, he believed it necessary to call for reinforcements.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The most remarkable activity continues at all the military and naval posts on this station. The troops at Fort Hamilton are under marching orders, and were reinforced on Friday by a Company of Artillery, which is also ready for the road. On Governor's Island, Col. SMITH has assumed the duties of Commandant and superintends the recruiting. Last week all the offices in this City enlisted only 22 men, the mania for joining the volunteers having seriously injured the regular rendezvous. The Federal forces in this neighborhood this morning, are as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	526
Bedloe's Island	234
North Carolina (Receiving Ship)	604
Fort Hamilton	465
Marines (including ship's guards)	150
Total	1,999

One thousand of these could be sent away at three hours' notice. The vessels now at the Navy-yard are: *North Carolina*, receiving-ship, (84;) frigate *Brandywine*, (50;) steam-frigate *Wabash*, (44;) schooship *Constitution*, (50;) steam-frigate *Roanoke*, (40;) frigate *Potomac*, (50;) corvette *Savannah*, (24;) brig *Perry*, (6;) chartered vessels *Huntsville*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Montgomery*, *Mount Vernon*, *Dawn*, *Resolute* and *Reliance*—15 craft in all. When the average number of vessels fitting for sea at Brooklyn used to be two, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the war has increased business there.

The augmentation of the United States corps of marines has commenced. Recruiting is now opened, and all applicants presenting themselves at the Navy-yard will be accepted, if physically qualified. There are now 2 000 marines in the service, and the addition of 18,000 to its *personnel* will doubtless necessitate the enlistment of at least 3,500 marines.

Major E. D. KEYES, *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staff of the regular army, has been detailed to assist the authorities of New-York State in carrying on their military movements. Major KEYES ranks next to Major ANDERSON on the Army Register. He reports for duty to-morrow.

On Thursday, the United States steam frigate *Minnesota* will proceed to sea from Boston, to be flag-ship of the Home Fleet. We have already described her at length. Annexed is a complete list of her officers:

Flag Officer, Silas M. Stringham; Captain, J. G. Van Brunt; Commander, A. Ludlow Case; Flag Lieutenant, Edw. C. Grafton; Lieutenants, Reed Worden, John G. Mitchell, Oscar C. Badger, Jona. M. Wainwright, James P. Foster; Master, Charles L. Franklin; Fleet Surgeon, Edw. Gilchrist; Paymaster, Robert Pettit; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel J. Jones.; Lieutenant of Marines, George W. Collier; Chief Engineer, Charles H Loring; First Assistant Engineers, George W. City, W. W. Duagan; Second do., Charles H. Lery, George S. Bright; Third do., George W. Sensster, Wm. Musgrove, Robert S. Talbot; Midshipmen, Roderick S. McCook, C. S. Schoonmaker; Boatswain, Thomas Bell; Carpenter, J. C. Thomas; Gunner, Charles W. Homer; Sailmaker, A. A. Warren; Paymaster's Clerk, John F. Ferguson; Flag Officer's Secretary, George B. Halstead; Master's Mates, George Washington Geaves, Charles A. Blanchard, Charles A. Loring, W. B. Cushing.

The *Minnesota* carries 44 guns, 500 seamen, and 60 marines.

Capt. WARD, of the *North Carolina*, has organized a flotilla of small steamers to assist in blockading Norfolk. He will proceed from this port to the Chesapeake in a few days, and, with the assistance of the forts bordering the channel, hopes to successfully prevent the entrance of any craft unknown to him. The vessels composing his expedition will be as follows: *Thomas Freeborn*, *Resolute* and *Reliance*. Another, not yet named, will be added to the fleet. The officers to command it are: Lieut. PATRICK MYGATT, Lieut. CUSH, who was Captain of the lost steamer *Walker*, and Lieut. BYRD.

Major HEINTZELMAN, who was temporarily in command at Governor's Island, completed his preparations to leave yesterday. He has been assigned to duty.

Lieut. BRYSON, of the Navy, has not resigned, as reported in a weekly journal.

Lieut. PARROT arrived here yesterday to report for duty.

THE GARRISON OF FORT PICKENS.

Fort Pickens is now a place to which considerable interest attaches. Its recent reinforcement, and the detachment from it of the marine guards temporarily landed from the ships off Pensacola, have caused confused ideas of the strength of its garrison to be entertained. Several erroneous statements on the subject having lately appeared in the papers, we append a correct one, premising that arrangements have been perfected by which 400 artillerists and "boarders" from the fleet could be sent over at any time. Annexed are the Companies now in the fort:

	Men.
Company E, Third Infantry, Company A, Third Infantry, } old garrison	61 60
Company M, Second Artillery	60
Company A Second Artillery	62
Sappers and Miners	62
Companies G, C, E, B, F, E and D recruits	397
Companies H, K, and — recruits	177
Total	879

These men are all regulars, and about 400 of them first-rate artillerists. As 500 could properly work the ordnance, there is quite a respectable force left to repel stormers, and keep the quarters secure, in case of attack. Should the enemy, however, attempt hostilities, the Marine Guards, and several guns' crews from the men-of-war would be signaled for.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

The new order authorizing the enlistment of sailors for one year, went into operation in this city yesterday. Since the Cherry-street rendezvous was opened, about three weeks since, 693 men have been sent over to the receiving ship. The business increases every day; the first week 224 were enlisted, the second 250, and the third 260. In New Bedford, Massachusetts, too, the recruiting officer has been very successful. Over 54 able seamen, hardy and practiced from the whale fleets, have been forwarded to the *Ohio* at Boston. There is some talk of augmenting sailors' pay.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.

On May 2 Gov. CURTIN sent in a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, covering correspondence which he had had with Gen. Paterson and the War Department. In reply to inquiries which he made regarding the terms and conditions upon which the Pennsylvania contingent was mustered into service, Mr. CAMERON wrote:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1861.

His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: In answer to the queries propounded by you to this Department and presented by O. J. DICKEY, Esq., I have the honor to reply:

1. That the quota of militia from Pennsylvania cannot be increased at present. But the President has authorized the raising of twenty-five Regiments of volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war. Under this call one or two additional Regiments, on the condition stated, will be accepted from Pennsylvania.

2. The soldiers, as soon as mustered into service, are provided for by the United States.

3. Camp equippage is always supplied by the United States; but being unable to do so as rapidly as needed, would recommend your State to do so and present the bill for the same. Clothing is sometimes issued to volunteers, but at present we have not the supplies for that purpose; it is, however, being prepared as rapidly as possible. The soldier receives a monthly allowance for clothing, in addition to his pay.

4. This is fully answered above.

5. The law provides pay, as transportation from place of rendezvous to the place of muster.

6. Not knowing the wants of the troops, it is difficult to answer this query. Arms and equipments are furnished by the United States.

Should the troops be in immediate want of clothing or equipments, and the State can furnish them, the United States Government will reimburse the expense of doing so, but being out of the regular order of furnishing supplies, this Department could not, of course, direct that it should be done, but would recommend it.

7. The Department has no regular form of voucher for the purpose desired. Any form that shall specify the items in such detail as to enable the matter to be passed upon, would be sufficient.

8. In consequence of the numerous resignations in the army, the Department does not feel at liberty, at present, to detail any officers to the duty inquired.

I hope the foregoing answers will be sufficiently full and satisfactory for your purpose.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

The Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia, Col. BRETT, from Ulster County, consisting of seven hundred and fifty men, which has been quartered at the barracks, in the Park, during the last week, and which was yesterday morning ordered to return home, has suddenly had its order countermanded, and they are ordered to Washington. They received their arms on Saturday—the imported rifle muskets—in place of the clumsy arms brought here; and instead of going home to be laughed at by their neighbors, which they were all very much opposed to, they are now ordered southward, to participate in active duty in defence of the Government. They were asked to enlist for three years, but many of the men had left families at home, and were willing to serve for any time inside of a year, but not longer. A company of 100 from Rhinebeck, and another of the same number from Catskill, which arrived last evening, joined their Ulster County brethren and will go forward with them, making in all about 1,000 men. The orders for their departure arrived last evening at 7¾ o'clock; by quarter past eight, two days' rations had been served out to the men, everything was packed and the regiment was ready to start. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather, the hour for departure was postponed till 9 o'clock this morning.

Col. GEORGE W. PRATT, on behalf of the Regiment, presented a vote of thanks to Gen. ARTHUR and Col. VAN BUREN, for the satisfactory and prompt manner in which all the wants of the Regiment had been supplied.

ARRIVAL OF AN ARTILLERY COMPANY FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

The officers at the Quartermaster's Department were last evening surprised by the arrival at this port of Lieut. DE LANIEL and his Company of Artillery, consisting of 52 men, from Wilmington, N. C. They arrived in a sailing vessel, the command being in good health. This vessel was one of the twenty odd which have been detained at that port by order of the secession authorities, and finally ordered away by parties holding the command of the port. The company remained on board during the night.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RAMSEY'S REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS TO ENTER THE ARMY AS REGULARS.

This Regiment is now being formed under the supervision of Col. RAMSEY, late of the regular army—an officer who served with distinction in the army of the United States during the war with Mexico. His experience in organizing, drilling, and disciplining men, as well as fitting them for the field, is invaluable at this time. He had charge of the camp of instruction at Palo Alto, for the ten additional regiments which were incorporated in the army in 1846. These regiments afterwards distinguished themselves during the war, subsequent to the battles in the Valley of Mexico. Col. RAMSEY was ordered to Vera Cruz to organize another army, consisting of regulars and volunteers, of 5,000 men. He is now in the prime of life, and quit the service after the war, having often held the important commands of brigades and divisions of the army. Many of his officers will be graduates of West Point. There will also be others of great military experience. Some of the non commissioned officers will be men who have served in the field. The Regiment will be thoroughly equipped with camp equipage, transportation, a full commissariat, medical stores, &c. The men are to be thoroughly drilled and made efficient to take the field as soon as possible. The head-quarters of the Regiment are at present at No. 86 Cedar-street, where those gentlemen who have heretofore served in the regular army, and are desirous of returning to the service, are requested to send their address; and those who desire to join as officers, who have served, may report in person, and those non-commissioned officers who have seen seen service in the field, and others who desire appointments, may also apply in person.

MEETING OF ARTISTS IN AID OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the artists of this City and vicinity, which was largely attended, was held at the studio of Mr. KENSETT, in the Waverley House, on Saturday evening last, with a view to the adoption of measures to aid the families of the Volunteers. Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON presided, and Mr. J. M. FALCONER acted as Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that each artist should prepare a picture to be exhibited and sold, for the benefit of the said families. It is probable that the sale will take place in the course of a few weeks at the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street.

SWORD PRESENTATION AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The students of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, yesterday (Monday) morning, presented a sword, belt and sash to Prof. J. W. SILL, (formerly of the United States Army, but more recently Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in this institution,) on his departure to join the Ohio Volunteers.

The presentation address was delivered, in behalf of the students, by Prof. R. R. RAYMOND, and eloquently responded to by the recipient of the gift. Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Institute, then made a parting address to the Professor, in the name of the Faculty and Trustees, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was given with rousing effect by some five hundred students. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Prof. SILL goes into the Staff of the General Commanding in Ohio.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

The religious services of the Brigade were held at the Government Barracks, on Staten Island, on Sunday morning. Rev. C. W. DENISON, the Chaplain, preached from the text, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off" The attendance was numerous, and the attention solemn. This Brigade numbers 1,300 picked men—mostly seamen. It is to be armed with James' rifled cannon. Col. BARTLETT yesterday issued an order stating that a roll is now open for the names of all members of families of the Brigade who are in needy circumstances, and that they will be provided for.

PATRIOTISM OF THE CLOTH.

Rev. ROBERT KELLEN, of the California Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, has written to Col. E. D. BAKER, commanding the Regiment of California Volunteers, tendering his services as Chaplain to the Regiment, "and in an emergency a place in the ranks." He is now in Washington, where, at the request of Col. MANSFIELD, he has lately been acting as Chaplain to the First Brigade of the Department of Washington, but, hearing that Senator BAKER was also raising a Regiment of Californians, he is anxious to join them either as Chaplain or as a soldier in the ranks.

COL. M'LEAY.

THOS. W. MCLEAY, late of the 79th Regiment, sends us a card denying emphatically that he has ever represented the Regiment as being too young and inexperienced for active service, and inclosing the certificate of his physicians, DRS WOOSTER and FISHER, that "he has been prostrated by bilious fever, since April 22, and is still confined to his bed in a most critical condition."

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Many inquiries have been made concerning the action this fine Regiment will take under the present circumstances. We understand that a majority of the men are anxious to volunteer, but are restrained in their patriotic impulse by such officers as cannot leave their business. It surely is not possible that the land of DOUGLAS and LOCHIEL will be the only one not represented in the coming struggle for the preservation of our glorious Union! It is to be hoped that as the Seventy ninth was among the very first to offer their services to Government, their officers will not stand in their way. Their first offer was to go anywhere to defend the flag.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

On Saturday evening, May 4, Major HUBBELL, Inspector of the New-York State Militia, mustered this regiment into service. Company B was fully represented, and made a creditable appearance. Capt. EUGENE MCGRATH, commanding this Company, served in the Texas Revolution. First Lieut. ALEXANDER ROBERTS distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and served in Nicaragua, during the late revolution, under WALKER. Second Lieut. ROBERT S. WATSON is also known and respected.

A FLAG ON A WARD SCHOOL.

A National flag, thirty feet in length, and proportionate width, was raised by the pupils of Ward School No. 44, on their school building in North Moore-st., Fifth Ward, with appropriate ceremonies, in which over two thousand children participated. The pupils were addressed by JAMES S. SCOFIELD, President of the School Board, and by CHARLES C. NOTT, Esq.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

To-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., this Regiment will fall into line on Washington-square. Owing to the requisition for arms being refused by the Governor, about five hundred men will appear on parade without muskets. All the men in this Regiment are anxious to go to the seat of war, and will volunteer to serve through the whole campaign, should it last one year or ten.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

On account of the severe storm, the meeting that was to be held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, was adjourned till 2½ P. M. to-day. R. J. WALKER, Esq., and Gen. DIX are expected to address the meeting.

SEVENTY FIFTH RIFLE REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Acting-Colonel JOHN BURKE, has been accepted by the State. On Thursday they will go into quarters. Commandants of companies are requested to report themselves at No. 42 Prince street.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. DYCKMAN had presented to him on Saturday evening a magnificent sabre by Col. the Hon. Justice SWEENEY.

COL. MURPHY'S SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Eight Companies of this Regiment have been mustered into service by Lieut. RICHARD S. DODGE, of the Eighth United States Infantry. This Regiment is made up exclusively by mechanics. Some are telegraphic operators, some engine-builders and boiler-makers, others riggers, stevedores, ship-carpenters, sail-makers, caulkers, blacksmiths, bridge-builders, masons, &c. It is expected that this corps will be sent to Washington, in order to assist in strengthening the defence of the Capital.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (AUXILIARY CORPS)

The rolls of this Regiment will be sent to Albany today. Any able-bodied man who wishes to join this Regiment can do so by applying at No. 80 Chatham-street, this morning.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

A meeting of the Officers of the Seventy ninth Regiment will be held at the Mercer House at 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day. The object of the meeting is to offer the services of the Regiment to the General Government.

COL. DURYEA'S ADVANCE GUARD.

All the men belonging to this regiment will be uniformed and mustered into the United States service by Wednesday.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

Col. D'UTASSY left for Albany last evening in order to obtain the Governor's acceptance of this regiment.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

At a meeting of the officers of this regiment, five companies were reported as full, and the remainder as rapidly filling up. The uniform will be the same as the regular United States soldiers. ANDREW SHERMAN is Acting Colonel, and WILLIAM MULLIGAN Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. Head-quarters No. 591 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. BAKER has had five companies belonging to his Regiment mustered into the United States service. The rolls of four more were sent to Albany last night. A company from Amsterdam and one from Ithaca, both of whom will join this Regiment, are expected to arrive to day.

VETERAN CORPS OF '76 (HEAVY ARTILLERY.)

The members of this corps met last evening at the Mercer House, for the purpose of forming a Home Guard. The meeting was adjourned till next Monday.

EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Nearly 900 men have enrolled their names in this corps. Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES expects to be mustered into service next Friday.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Acting Col. BALCH has received authority from Gen. YATES, to proceed with the enlistment of men. Three hundred firemen have already joined this new corps.

WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS.

Eight companies, 77 men each, have been mustered into service. Col. H. S. LANSING expects that he will have his full complement in a day or two.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

This Regiment will be mustered into service to-day by Capt. HAYMAN. All the men will be armed with the Enfield rifle. Marching orders are expected daily.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Over 15,000 names have been entered on the rolls of this organization. The Committee sits daily, at Room No. 41 Astor House.

PATRIOTISM OF INDIANS.

Mr. GEORGE COPEWAY is determined to uphold the Stars and Stripes. With that object in view, he sent the annexed letter to the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee:

NEW-YORK, 1861.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX—*Sir*: I have come to aid the Government, and am going to Washington this P. M. I have 250 Indians of my Native Chippeways, who have requested me to proceed to Washington and get authority.

Sir, I want $50 to get there. I have already spent $62 of my own money. I go this P. M. Please answer. G. COPEWAY, Chief Chippeway.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Jupiter Pluvius had it all his own way yesterday. It rained in the morning; it rained in the afternoon, and, in order to avoid monotony, it poured in torrents in the evening. Everything was dark and miserable; the poor fellows encamped at the Battery were no exception to the rule. Tents were saturated, and the whole encampment gave one a very good idea of a miniature deluge. During the afternoon Col. TOWERS had fires lighted in the old Corn Exchange, at the foot of Broad-street, and marched his men there in squadrons, so as to enable them to dry and warm themselves.

A CORRECTION.

The following is from the Quartermaster of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lafayette Guard:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct the false impression that the public may have received from a card published in one of the daily papers, over the signature of Col. TOMPKINS, Second Regiment, in which he attributed the suffering of his command to mis-statements made by the regiment that preceded him in occupation of the Battery. The Commissary of the Second Regiment called on me, asking information as to number of tents, mattresses, &c., on the ground, and stating he desired accommodations for 900 men.

I informed him there were but one hundred and fifty each of mattresses and tents, and as that number would be altogether inadequate to the wants of his Regiment, I gave him a memorandum of what he ought to procure additional. I took the trouble personally to count for him the tents, mattresses, &c., that there should be no mistake, and offered such advice as my experience suggested, in order that his men might not suffer what we did the night preceding.

I also offered them my services in any way I could be of assistance; two other officers connected with the Second Regiment were also present, and left with my memorandum for the Quartermaster-General's, as I presumed. I am not willing to be responsible for their neglect and carelessness, especially when I had taken particular pains to give them such information as should have prevented the suffering which occurred only through their own inexperience.

J. W. MEEKS, Jr., Quartermaster Fifty-fifth Reg't. May 6, 1861, New-York."

HON. JOHN A. DIX ACCEPTS.

ALBANY, Monday, May 6.

Gov. MORGAN has received from Hon. JOHN A. DIX his acceptance of the office of Major-General of the New-York forces, tendered him some days ago.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 6.

The bodies of A. O. WHITING and LUTHER C. LADD, killed at Baltimore, were removed to Lowell on a special train.

An immense crowd assembled at the Stone Chapel to witness the delivery of the bodies of the two soldiers to the Committee of the Lowell City Government. Gov. ANDREW, in surrending them, made a brief address in substance as follows:

He said that twice in the annals of military and patriotism of Massachusetts had the 19th of April been made a patriotic day.

Twice on that day had Middlesex men poured out their blood on the altar of our country. It had been given to Lowell, one of the recent creations of Massachusetts enterprise, to lead on the Army, who, at this period, spring up in the defence of their country. These men sprang to their duty with alacrity. One day they were engaged in their ordinary pursuits and the next were on their way to scenes of danger. These bodies had been diligently sought after by the Commonwealth and found, and now monumental urns would be placed over them by their grateful countrymen. Massachusetts now surrenders them to he City of Lowell, and it remained for her to bear them home, and watch over and care for them as for her best beloved.

Mayor SERGEANT, of Lowell, made an appropriate response. The coffins were placed in hearses, covered with American flags. A procession was formed and escorted by the military, and proceeded through several streets to the Lowell Dépôt. The crowd uncovered as the funeral cortege passed. Gov. ANDREW and the military escort took their leave at the depôt.

In Lowell minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled. All the mills and many other places of business were closed, and it was estimated that not less than 25,000 people were gathered to sympathize in the solemn and impressive services. Public and numerous private buildings were draped with mourning emblems.

The funeral exercises took place in Huntington Hall, Revs. W. R. CLARK, C. W. HORNER and Dr. CLEVELAND officiating. The remains were then followed to the cemetery by an immense procession, escorted by the military, who fired volleys of musketry as the last farewell to the heroic dead.

Of the drums beaten at the head of the funeral escord to-day, one was beaten at the battle of Lexington, and the other at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The steamer *Ben Deford* has been detained, by order of the Collector, until her cargo can be examined. She will then proceed to Baltimore.

SENATOR BAYARD IN DANGER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, May 6.

Senator BAYARD arrived here on Saturday from Montgomery. In consequence of the excitement against him, his friends fear violence to him. The Union volunteers are filling up their ranks rapidly.

MORE OF THE PIRATES.

We have already noticed the robbery by the Virginians of Capt. PETER METSGAR, of Keyport, N. J., who fell into the hands of the pirates when trying to purchase a cargo of oysters. He lost about $500. Capt. WATTS, of the schooner *Conductor*, has also just returned to Keyport, having had a narrow escape from seizure, which was prevented by his being notified as he lay at anchor in the Rappahannock, by three negroes, who very carelessly rowed around his vessel for over an hour, and finally slipped up to her and said: "Massa, you had better git outer here. Jesse Virginny's guilt." This was the first notice that Capt. WATTS had had of secession. He immediately took the hint and left for the lower bay, finished loading, and came away, forgetting to pay his inspection fee. Several other vessels have just arrived, all having had narrow escapes from seizure, and a number are due, the owners of which are very apprehensive that they have fallen into bad hands.

ARRIVALS FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamship *George's Creek*, from Baltimore, arrived last evening, having seen the U. S. steamer *Lane* and the *Star of the South*, bound up the Chesapeake. She was spoken by the blockading steamers off the Capes and brought too,—they were the gunboats *Quaker City* and *Monticello*.

The steamer *Potomac*, also from Baltimore, saw the steamer *Chesapeake*, for Washington City, with cattle, when in the Chesapeake Bay.

The brig *General Boyd*, from Savannah for Boston, put in here for a harbor, and had a narrow escape from seizure. She brings 25 passengers, mostly mechanics, who count themselves very fortunate in getting North.

The schooner *John*, Capt. STETSON, from Charleston, has 29 passengers similarly situated. They expected to hear on their arrival here of Washington City having been taken.

MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN.

THANKS TENDERED TO PROFESSORS WOOD AND HAMILTON.

At a meeting of physicians and students of medicine held at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday last, Drs. HUBER SMITH, W. R. CLEVELAND and D. M. BROWN were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions tendering the thanks of the meeting to Professors FRANK H. HAMILTON and JAMES R. WOOD for the gratuitous course of lectures upon military surgery lately delivered by them. The following resolutions, with a preamble, were adopted:

Resolved, That in volunteering to impart such information in relation to a branch of surgery which, in the present state of our country, is becoming so important both to the physician and soldier, Professors HAMILTON and WOOD merit our warmest thanks and the commendation of all co-workers for the advancement of science.

Resolved, That we will ever hold in lively remembrance the duties so firmly impressed upon our minds, and will use the valuable information they have imparted in the common cause of humanity, and, when opportunity offers, in the glorious cause of our country.

PROF. HAMILTON'S LECTURES.

Prof. HAMILTON'S lecture, at Bellevue Hospital, last Friday, was one of unusual interest. It would seem, from the Professor's remarks, almost impossible for a man to be killed by a bullet. After speaking on the different varieties of shot and shell used in modern warfare, and exhibiting them to his audience, Dr. HAMILTON observed that it was impossible to conceive of all the variety of accidents to which the soldier is liable from such a variety of instruments. The Army and Navy surgeons had related many extraordinary cases which had occurred in their experience. A slight resistance, in many cases, would destroy the line of direction of the missile. Should a ball strike a bone, for instance, in an oblique direction, the ball would not penetrate, nor in some cases even fracture the bone, but would glance off, and either go to some other part of the body or fall to the ground. Nor is such a hard substance as bone always necessary to turn off the missile. Mr. HENNING related a case where a man received a ball full upon the neck, beneath the chin, when, instead of preserving its original direction, meeting with some resistance it glanced off, and went completely round the neck, making its exit where it first entered. Another case was mentioned where a man received a ball upon the chest, which penetrated to the rib, when it glanced off and made half the circuit of the body, coming out behind. And still another, in which the abdomen was struck, the ball making its exit behind, as in the last case. In all these cases the patients had recovered. Still more remarkable, says Dr. HAMILTON, are those cases where the bullet has entered the chest, striking upon the *pleura pulmonalis*, (the covering of the lungs) has turned from its line of direction, and gone entirely round the lung, lodging itself in the back. Prof. H. mentioned a case of the kind, where the man recovered without any serious result; and also one in which the skull was penetrated, but the brain uninjured, the missile meeting with the *dura mater*, (the covering of the brain,) and glancing off as in the other cases. Many cases of this kind were mentioned by the Doctor, the only explanation being, as far as he could see, in the fact that the force of the ball becomes spent when it reaches the body, and thus it is easily turned from the straight line, when it meets with any resisting substance, naturally going in that direction where there is the least resistance.

It was impossible, he said, for a man to be killed by the wind of a ball, as many believed could be done. This could be explained by the rolling of a ball, which has as lost its projecting power, over the body.

There were two maxims which the surgeon should never forget, viz.: The first, that gun-shot wounds rarely or never bleed; the second, that a bullet seldom does much harm if left in the body. The corollary deduced from this last maxim was, that extraordinary interference should never be employed for the removal of a bullet, more harm ordinarily arising from this attempt to extract it than the presence of the bullet could produce. Dr. HAMILTON'S subsequent remarks upon the peculiarities and treatment of gun-shot wounds would be interesting only to the medical profession, but invaluable to those who are about entering the Army and Navy in the capacity of Surgeons. In the course of his remarks upon wounds of the head, he said that a man must not necessarily die if he receives a bullet in the head, cases being on record where men had recovered from such injuries. Gen SHIELDS, he said, had received in the Mexican War a bullet through the lung, but had recovered from this serious wound, and still lived to serve his country. [Applause.] Gen. SCOTT, [applause,] too, at the Battle of Molina del Rey, received a bullet in the shoulder, which remained there several years, until it was finally extracted through a fistulous opening which it had made for itself, by Dr. GIBSON. Dr. H. stated as a rule that more than half of those wounded by bullets in the abdomen die, while the majority of those wounded in the chest recover.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARNEY.

He Declares his Determination to Support the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The report of my arrest at Harper's Ferry by persons assuming to act under authority of the State of Virginia has no doubt reached you. Gov. LETCHER immediately directed my release, with assurances disavowing the act of his subordinates, and expressing regret at their mistake or abuse of his authority. The kind attention and civility received from him, from the escort that accompanied me and other distinguished citizens of Virginia and esteemed friends whom I there met, compensated for any personal trouble or annoyance; yet I cannot but feel deep mortification and regret that our country should be in a condition to expose any one to such an incident. It has furnished occasion for mistake or misrepresentation in respect to my views and sentiments, which a sense of duty requires to be promptly corrected. No better mode occurs to me than by a letter addressed to yourself, as an esteemed personal friend.

It has been represented through the public Press that I was a willing prisoner to the State of Virginia; that I designed to resign my commission in the United States Army, throw off my allegiance to the Federal Government, and join the forces of the Confederate States.

Forty-two years I have been in the military service of the United States, and have followed during all that time but one flag—the flag of the Union. I have seen it protecting our frontiers, and guarding our coasts, from Maine to Florida; I have witnessed it in the smoke of battle, stained with the blood of gallant men, leading on to victory; planted upon the strongholds, and waving in triumph over the capital of a foreign foe. My eyes have beheld that flag affording protection to our States and Territories on the Pacific, and commanding reverence and respect from hostile fleets and squadrons, and from foreign Governments, never exhibited to any other banner on the globe. Twenty stars, each one representing a State, have been added to that banner during my service, and under its folds I have advanced from the rank of Lieutenant, to that which I now hold. The Government, whose honors have been bestowed upon me, I *shall serve the remainder of my days.* The flag, whose glories I have witnessed, shall never be forsaken by me while I can strike a blow for its defence. While I have breath, I shall be ready to serve the Government of the United States, and be its faithful, loyal soldier.

Without condemning, or in any degree criticising, the course other persons have deemed proper to pursue in the present juncture, my line of duty is plain to my own heart and judgment. The course of events that have led to the deplorable condition in which our country now stands, has been watched by me with painful interest. Perceiving that many of my fellow-citizens in the Southern States were discontented with the Government, and desired some change to protect them from existing evils, my feelings have been strongly averse to coercion, and anxious for some compromise or arrangement that would restore peace and harmony. The provisions of the Federal Constitution afforded, in my judgment, ample means of redress through a Convention of all the States, which might adopt amendments that would reconcile all differences, or if that could not be accomplished, might provide for peaceful separation in a manner becoming friends and brethren. So long as this hope of peaceful settlement of our troubles could be indulged, I have felt it to be the wise duty of the General Government to bear with patience outrages that no other Government could have endured, and to forbear any execution of force until the last hope departed.

But when the Confederate States, with seven thousand men, under cover of strong fortifications or impregnable batteries, assailed a starving garrison of seventy men in Fort Sumter, compelled the banner of the United States to be lowered, and boasted of its dishonor before the world, the state of the question was immediately changed. Instead of the Government coercing States